

FRANCE HASSES
FINANCE BILL
BY BIG MAJORITYReluctantly and After Much
Opposition Chamber Accepts
Increased Sales TaxOUTLOOK BRIGHTER
THAN FOR YEARSChamber of Deputies Also Ap-
proves Capitulation Levy, With
a Minimum of 40 Francs

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 1.—After sitting all night with the determination to bring the protracted financial dispute to an end, the deputies leaped the chief hurdle approving the augmented sales tax in its modified form, thus giving Raoul Peret, the Finance Minister, what had been refused to Paul Doumer, and afterward, adopted by 236 to 159 the Finance Bill as a whole, sending it at once to the Senate. For many months the Chamber of Deputies has expressed itself hostile to an increase of the tax, which is regarded as undemocratic, and against which the deputies took solemn pledges in 1921 elections.

Finance ministers have been overthrown and finance bills blocked because the government insisted on this tax and the deputies refused it. The argument of the Government was that only a tax on commodities would yield immediate results, be automatically collected and would increase if the franc fell.

Chamber Give In
Reluctantly, at least and after prolonged fighting which has greatly damaged France's financial position, the Chamber, weary, alarmed and anxious above all to avoid another crisis, gave the Government a majority, as the dawn brightened the Seine, and France's financial outlook became better than for years.

Nearly half the members abstained, but 227 voted for, and only 103 against. Thus ends the battle which had become monotonous, and which threatened disaster. Edouard Herriot, who is believed to be the prospective candidate for the Premiership, on this occasion definitely advised his followers that it was their duty to support the Government, even at the expense of their doctrines.

The distinguishing feature of the debates of the past few days was the general fear of provoking an upheaval at this juncture. Defeat would have been overwhelming on the main question had it not been for this sentiment.

Balances the Budget
It is certain that the situation will now improve, since France has balanced its budget. Among the other taxes passed is the civil tax. This is a capitulation levy. With certain exceptions, citizens must pay a minimum of 40 francs per head, and then on a sliding scale if accordance with income, individual contribution is demanded.

This poll tax is in its operation practically an additional income tax. Voluntary contributions to the Treasury will be encouraged, and certificates issued to the donors. From an American viewpoint, it is interesting to observe that the deputies approved, by 290 to 261, the institution of an oil monopoly which will become effective a year hence, after

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Named as Republican

GERALD P. NYE

Senator From North Dakota

Party Control, Nye Race Issue

"Who-Is a Republican in North Dakota?" May Be Decided in Courts

BISMARCK, N. D., April 1 (P)—A court battle to determine who are Republicans in North Dakota may result if Senator Gerald P. Nye accepts the nomination of nonpartisan Republicans who have named him as the Republican candidate for the short term for United States Senator.

The convention at which selection of Mr. Nye was made was controlled by nonpartisans, who are inimical to the Coolidge or regular Republicans.

Resolutions were adopted expressing faith in the Republican Party, but condemning President Coolidge and all candidates for Congress running on a Coolidge platform.

L. L. Twitchell, classed as a "real Coolidge Republican," declared that if Mr. Nye accepts the nomination and attempts to have his name placed on the Republican ballot as the short term candidate, it will inevitably result in a court battle.

The points on which a court fight would be made are that the convention was illegally called in that the method of apportioning the vote was not correct, and that the nonpartisans, who are not recognized by the national Republican organization, are not Republicans in fact and have no right to pose as such, Mr. Twitchell said.

Mr. Twitchell and A. W. Fowler, supporter of L. B. Hanna, who will be Mr. Nye's opponent at the June 30 primary for the Republican nomination, were observers at the convention.

Several county strongholds were not represented. The nonpartisans contend that they control the legal Republican machinery of the State.

Mr. Nye, who was appointed to his present seat in Congress by Gov. A. G. Sorlie, has an agreement with Mr. Hanna that both are to run for the short term as independents, leaving the Republican ballot vacant.

PERSONAL PROWESS
NO LONGER WINS FOR
CHICAGO CHILDREN

Letters Replace Medals—Athlete Must Build Bird Houses as Well as Hit 'Home Runs'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 1.—A equestrian with medals may be a proud sight, but it is no longer the thing on Chicago's Board of Education playgrounds. Letters, dignified symbols of all round accomplishment rather than of personal prowess have been designed to take their place. Presentation of this year's tokens to boys who have earned them will take place in the office of the Superintendent of Schools.

The letter signifies that the recipient not only has been a member of two teams, but that he has participated in five other activities of his playground, Charles H. English, director of the playgrounds, explained. A star athlete must be able to play the harmonica, to build a bird house or some other useful ornamental service for his playground, if he is to win a letter.

"We plan to use the 'letter boys' as a nucleus for junior leadership," Mr. English said. "They will assist in instructing the younger children. This means that these young boys will have to help, thereby raising their own standards."

Girls have their system of honors worked out by Miss Flora J. Wolfson, director. Their emblem is a Chinese symbol. Persistent effort in playground activities, not winning, is the basis of award.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST
OPPOSES FASCISTIBRUSSELS, April 1 (P)—M. De Brouckere, one of the Belgian delegates to the League of Nations, has opened a subscription in the newspaper, *Le Peuple*, for organizing an anti-Fascist militia. He says he knows of the existence of at least three secret groups of Fascists who are organizing "shock troops" with the assistance of former officers and are seeking to enlist as members non-commissioned officers and privates now in the active army.

Young people, M. De Brouckere asserts, are receiving regular training in civil warfare from Italian Fascist instructors, the use of tanks being included in the curriculum. M. De Brouckere is a university professor. He belongs to the Socialist Party.

College Education Pays Well,
Boston Dean's Survey ProvesReal Income Not Measured in Tangible Goods,
However, Prof. Everett W. Lord Declares

Educational methods in the United States have been carefully criticized as too idealistic and theoretical on the one hand, and too specialized and practical on the other. The charge that the colleges have failed to equip the student adequately to earn a living has been repeated. Others lament what they consider a lapse in cultural training. Today *The Christian Science Monitor* publishes another article of a series in which leading educators discuss this issue.

When Everett W. Lord, now dean of the College of Business Administration of Boston University, first laid his plans before the faculty years ago, his associates of a strictly classical bias would have none of it. He found himself once in the unpopular rôle of advocate of the gold standard in a group of men who considered that the returns from education should be computed in other terms.

It was only with considerable difficulty that he persuaded the most conservative members that his thesis was merely: "Economic return and returns in satisfaction are not incompatible." But, eventually, he made his point clear and the new college was founded.

Value of Training

In it, the four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration requires cultural as well as practical study, and the administration does everything in its power to encourage the pursuit of the "traditional" college courses as well as those of more recent introduction. Dean Lord, individually, attaches far greater importance to his cultural income than to his economic income, and tries to encourage that attitude in the students who come to him for advice when drawing up their courses.

But, oddly enough, he finds himself thrust, once more into the position of general of the mercenary troops.

Some years ago, when addressing the high school assembly in the interest of higher education, he thought suddenly of a graphic representation of the value of college training. He went to the blackboard and sketched roughly the charts which now are known all over the world. The simplicity of the graph made it popular and understandable. Dean Lord's name made it authoritative.

Statistics of Earnings

"There is no way of representing the returns a man gets in satisfaction on a graph," says Dean Lord. "There is no common denominator to which every income can be reduced, so the charts only tell a small part of the story. The figures are accurate, they are not imaginary. They are based on reports of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and industry, and on statistics of college graduates. But what they do not show is, that to the individuals, dollar for dollar, the income of the educated man is worth more than that of the uneducated man."

"I have read of the case of the young man in Nebraska, but he is another of the exceptions that prove absolutely nothing. No college, no educational agency could pretend to guarantee the success of every student. The mere failure of an individual to get anything out of his college course does not necessarily prove anything to the derogation of that college. I have a letter on my desk from a young man in South Carolina. In it he says that he left school after the sixth grade. For the last two years, he has been making more than \$100 a week. His case does not prove that all men who quit school in the sixth grade eventually rise to salaries of \$5000 a year."

All Factors Considered

"These tables take into consideration the college failures and the non-college successes. The figures are every year carefully computed in consideration of all factors."

Dean Lord gave it as his opinion that the most conservative colleges prepare men and women for positions which pay well. "If a college student studies nothing but Greek and Latin, he is preparing himself to earn money by teaching it nothing else. He can put any sort of classroom training to some practical use. Say what you may about the poor pay of teachers, good teachers eventually get a good salary. By that I mean that a good teacher can

expect to get \$3500 to \$5000 a year, and that is a comfortable income.

"The fault is certainly not with the college if the student tries to prepare himself for a career of banking by studying biology or for a musical career by the study of calculus. At the same time, falling of the ambition to be a banker or a musician, the respective graduates have the ground work for a career of teaching in the field of biology and calculus. It is ridiculous to lodge against a college the claim that it does not prepare its students to earn a living."

Broadening of Horizons

"If the individual student wants to succeed in some given line, let him direct his energies toward preparation in that line. Let him also carry plenty of cultural subjects at the same time. The broadening of horizons and the sharpening of appreciation should be computed in other terms."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

"Pigeon Mail" Chosen
for Masons' Greeting

By a Staff Correspondent

Pasadena, Calif., April 1

CARRIER pigeons are to take a message of greeting to President Coolidge from the Knights Templar of Southern California.

Dispatch of the message will be a feature of a Knights Templar service to be held in the Rose Bowl here on April 4, at which members of the order and their friends from all parts of southern California are expected to attend. The pigeons will fly in relays from Pasadena to Salt Lake City, thence to Denver, Chicago and Washington.

Would Illuminate
Bunker Hill TowerCharlestown Residents Tell
Legislators That Monument
Is Neglected

Illumination of Bunker Hill Monument was urged before the Massachusetts House of Representatives' Committee on Ways and Means today by a group of Charlestown residents, who criticized the neglect into which the monument is alleged to have fallen.

William H. Breen, president of the Citizens' Association of Charlestown, said that the State appropriated \$25,000 to fix up the monument and the grounds two years ago, but that little improvement has resulted.

"There is not a flower around the place," he said. "I don't think there is any other patriotic shrine in the country which is so neglected, and we ought to be ashamed, with the thousands of visitors that all parts of the country who come to the monument every year."

Farmers Are Urged to Rally
Against Proposed Milk RatesMaine Agriculturists Told Increased Transportation
Will Cost New England Dairymen \$100,000 a Year

ORONO, Me., April 1 (Special)—A call for all agricultural organizations of Maine to rally to the support of the dairy farmers was sounded at the Farmers' Week session at the College of Agriculture here today by William F. Brown, president of the Maine Milk Producers' Association. He called attention to the hard plight which the dairy farmers of the State will be in if they are compelled to pay additional transportation rates on their milk, totaling about \$100,000 to the dairy industry in the State each year, in the face of the increasing competition from western cream.

Mr. Brown pointed out that the shipment of milk from Maine has decreased 20 per cent in the past five years, showing that the dairy industry there is not in a position to compete with other dairy sections even at the present transportation rates. He deplored the proposed increase as it would add a new burden to the dairy industry in the State, which is already overburdened and apparently in a decline. He believed that the proposed increase, if allowed would tend to still further discourage the dairy industry in the State and result in an even greater decrease in dairymen.

He called attention to the fact that Minnesota and Wisconsin have become important factors in cream shipments into eastern markets. In New York he said that more than 50 per cent of the cream came from western points last November. Three carloads of Minnesota cream were sold in Springfield, Mass., in February and cream from west of Buffalo is already appearing in Boston for the first time.

In view of this serious situation confronting the dairy industry in Maine he called on all organizations to do their best to back up the efforts of the dairymen to prevent any increase in transportation rates, as proposed by the Boston & Maine and other railroads in New England, and to save these excellent nearby markets for cream for the Maine dairymen. At the same time, he said, they would be doing a service to the consumers who really desired cream from the nearest possible source.

The annual meeting of the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations was held yesterday afternoon.

Clotheslines

may seem a trivial subject, but there is such a vast difference between the family wash of today and that of yesterday, that something must be said about them

Tomorrow's
MONITOR
Household Page

ACTIVITY LOOMS
FOR FINAL DAYS
OF LEGISLATUREWater Supply Bill, "El"
Extension and Loop High-
way Await Decision

Few important issues, but those vitally important ones, are before the present session of the Massachusetts Legislature. With the thirteenth week of the 1926 session drawing to a close, for tomorrow the House merely convenes formally, legislators are analyzing the remaining issues.

In the opinion of many, the Legislature is making most promising headway on its road to prorogation. It is freely predicted that dissolution will come by May 2, when it occurred last year or even earlier. Since last year's prorogation was the earliest since 1883, the duplication of that feat this year may be regarded as remarkable.

Up to date 1665 issues have been referred to committees for study as against 1584 at the same time last year. At the present time 1415 bills have been reported by committees as against 1364 at the same time last year. There are now 250 matters not reported as against 220 last year on the same date. Last week 111 were reported from committees as against 43 in the corresponding week last year.

Business Is Expedited

In short, business is being conducted this year about as rapidly as last year, and indications are that prorogation will come on about the same date as in 1925.

One of the most important and well-advertised issues of the session concerns a reorganization of state employees with salary increases as the chief aim, and which entails re-arranging them from control of the Department of Administration and Finance. The Commonwealth Service Association is a group of employees, with a legal staff, which presented its case before several committees.

The matter is now pending, and those who oppose administration policies in the State House are waiting the introduction of the bills on the floor of the House. With the present mood of the House, which inclines to a disapproval of too much economy and too many vetoes, great support, it is believed, would rally to those who seek to improve the position of state employees. Republican leaders, however, will probably hold the bills and release them in the House when they feel that the situation is well in hand.

"El" Bill Still in Committee

The bill affecting the future of the Boston Elevated Railway is still in the Ways and Means Committee, and upon their report undoubtedly depends the progress of one of the major issues of the session. Opinion is now divided as to whether the introduction of the bill will be delayed by the committee, or whether it will be passed by the House. The bill is still in the committee, and upon their report undoubtedly depends the progress of one of the major issues of the session. Opinion is now divided as to whether the introduction of the bill will be delayed by the committee, or whether it will be passed by the House.

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MR. VAUCLAIR TO NOTE
RUSSIA'S RAIL NEEDS

NEW YORK, April 1 (P)—Samuel Vaucclair, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, will sail for Russia, where he expects to spend a month studying general business conditions and transportation problems.

The Russian railroads are understood to be in need of locomotive equipment and it is reported in the financial district that Mr. Vaucclair has been invited to make a survey, with a view to a possible arrangement for supplying this need.

ITALIAN AIR LINES

By Special Cable

ROME, April 1.—The first Italian air line, Trieste to Turin, is to be inaugurated today. Four airplanes carrying passengers and mail will link the two cities, stopping at Venice and Pavia, in five and a half hours. A second air line, Genoa to Barcelona, will be inaugurated on April 7.

NEW HEAD AT ELLIS ISLAND

NEW YORK, April 1 (P)—Henry H. Curran, Commissioner of Immigration on Ellis Island since 1920, has been succeeded by Capt. Benjamin Day. Mr. Curran resigned to become counsel of the City Club.

"Good Will Means Economic Peace"

PERMANENT ECONOMIC PEACE
THROUGH GOOD WILL, IS PLEAPetty Jealousies and Opposition Would Have No Place in
Mr. Sisson's Program

Francis H. Sisson

A world economic peace, based on the same good will that has made possible the progress toward political peace, and which will substitute competition for opposition and wholesome rivalry for petty jealousy, was urged by Francis H. Sisson, former editor and now vice-president of the Commercial Trust Company of New York in an address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce assembly luncheon today.

Mr. Sisson said in part:

"Reason reigns again and reasonable men will have solved all their international affairs. Erratic wanderings along the by-paths of radicalism have been abandoned and definite progress along the main traveled road toward sanity, conservatism, under the impelling force of economic and social law, marks 1925 as one of the great turning points in our period of history."

Means Belief in Peace

"The marvel of this situation is that this great change has been effected without any appreciable alteration in material conditions, although there, too, progress has been made. It marks the coming of that time when the desire for peace has developed into a belief in peace and to the organization of peace, with its apostles installed in power, with the will to make it effective."

"This does not mean that Europe and the world have solved all their problems. Men are devoting purpose and effort to solve disputes and problems in a constructive manner which the world has not known for a decade. Indeed for a quarter century no year has passed without so much promise and so great a warrant for optimism as the year 1926."

"May it not logically be hoped that, having taken this great step toward political peace, economic peace among the nations may also be its day and the current year, mark progress toward its establishment. The turn to the right, which marked 1925, may be the clearly defined trend of 1926. Not only has the world turned to the right politically, in the defeat of radical governments and tendencies in the establishment of conservatism and order in government, but in a marked degree in the restoration of economic sanity and in the realization of the fundamental necessity of permitting economic law to have its uninterrupted sway as a basis of business progress."

Views Credit Situation

Mr. Sisson stressed the importance of the business world not being misled by false logic and the need of rightly interpreting various indications of business, political and economic tendencies. He spoke of the sharp drop in the securities market and of reassuring business developments, including well sustained industrial activity and increasing employment.

Regarding the Revenue Act of 1926, Mr. Sisson said it was constructive and should exert a favorable influence on business. It is reasonable to expect that the reduction of the rate of taxation will be a factor in the recovery of the world.

ITALIANS UNDISTURBED
BY SENATE DEBATE

By Special Cable

ROME, April 1.—Italy is not showing any anxiety over the debate on the settlement of the Italian debt to America in the United States Senate. There is a general conviction that Italy fulfilled its obligations in the best way and has shown its readiness to pay its debts within the limits of its capacity. Opposition to the ratification of the pact in the Senate points out the Giornale d'Italia is due only to internal reasons, even the references made by some of the Senators to Italian domestic affairs being made purely for the purposes of American home policy. The general impression here is that the settlement will be finally ratified.

SCOUTS BREAK HIKING RECORD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 1.—Two Brooklyn Boy Scouts have just broken all national records for a continuous hike of 59 miles by walking from West Point to the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and 34th Street, Manhattan, in 15 hours and two half-hour halts of 20 minutes each. The boys are Milton L. Wald and Joseph Castino of Troop 51 of Brooklyn.

Bear Sells Liberty
for Sniff of Honey

By the Associated Press

New York, March 31

A HIMALAYAN bear which has lived for years in a cage at the zoo in Central Park regained his liberty and thought so little of that he sold it for a mess of honey.

Jiggs, as the shaggy brute is known, climbed over the unprotected top of his cage and joined the visitors to the monkey house. Keepers rolled a cage with a pail of honey in it toward him. Jiggs looked up at the sky, around at the open fields, sniffed and trotted into the cage. The door snapped shut and Jiggs was wheeled back to captivity.

BRITISH SOCIALISTS'
VIEWS DISPUTEDCaptain Frankau to Tell of
England's Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 1.—Capt. Gilbert Frankau, English novelist and political writer, has come to the United States to dispute the statements of English Socialists that England is effete and can be revived only by the application of the doctrines of international socialism.

He will not lecture officially, but in a four-months' tour will speak informally to American audiences and explain to them that in his opinion England is not yet "finished" and that common action between the two countries might well insure the peace of the world.

These English Socialists, said Captain Frankau in an interview, are seeking to drive a wedge between the United States and England by stating that England is in a pitiable condition. As a matter of fact, England is slowly but surely recovering from the war. Unemployment is being steadily reduced, the people are paying their debts, and the country is in a strong position for breathing her present difficulties, he said.

Instead of a wedge between the two countries, Captain Frankau favors England, and the United States acting in unity and solving the present perplexities of world politics.

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Looks to the White House

"One of the points

tion. The present Governor, John E. Stewart, and a former Governor, S. V. Stewart, both gave their opinions that this attempt at repeal would be "a disaster."

Mr. Milton expressed other observations regarding the future of the Democratic Party.

Democrats Won on West.

"It is my belief that the Democratic Party must in the future win its national victory by union of the electoral votes of the South and the West. I do not mean to give latitude and longitude of progressivism, but unfortunately as it is at present constituted the Democratic Party's progressive elements are normally more nearly in control in the South and West."

"If the party has a wet candidate I look with favor on the election, but come in a vital part of the so-called solid South, Tennessee, Kentucky and Oklahoma would not, I believe, be able to resist a Republican appeal in such an event. And it would be absurd for the party to embark upon a campaign which at the outset would shatter its last bulwark of electoral votes. The solid South will not before a wet candidate and the American people will never put the Tammany Tiger in the White House."

Would Oust Two-Thirds Rule.

"For the party itself the two-thirds rule must be retained. It is the one-third rule, for it allows a minority to defeat the will of the party membership. The Iowa Democratic state central committee at a meeting late in January unanimously adopted a resolution instructing its national committee, Clyde L. Herring of Des Moines, and its national committeewoman, Mrs. T. M. O'Neill of Columbus Junction, to do everything in their power to rid the Democratic Party of this instrument of misrule."

"I find similar sentiment throughout the West. I believe the feeling of Democrats throughout the country against one-third rule is so intense that this incubus will be destroyed by the next national convention."

Regarding farm relief he said, "My observation is that farm relief will be a paramount national issue in 1928. The farmers are angry. They believe the Administration has grossly discriminated against agriculture in favor of industry. I expect 1927 will see two Democratic Senators from Iowa."

4500 SOFT COAL MEN IDLE.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 1 (AP)—Fourteen West Virginia and eastern Ohio bituminous coal operations employing union labor have suspended work for an indefinite period. High wages, high freight, and general depression in the industry were given as causes. About 4500 men were affected.

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- (1) In what way is superpower for radio economical?
- (2) What are some of the issues to be discussed at the World Economic Conference?
- (3) What is the latest type of illuminated advertising in Berlin?
- (4) In what way are Rochester students trying to make chess a three-dimensional game?
- (5) What has been termed the "world's most successful play"?
- (6) In what way was the bond of sympathy between the white and black races shown in Florida recently?

These Questions Were Answered in

Yesterday's MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$10.00 per year, \$5.00 for six months, \$2.50 for three months, \$1.25 for one month. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

SPECIAL VALUES

Women's Silk Chiffon Holeproof Hosiery

1. First time at this amazing price.
2. Delightful colors—haze, French nude, atmosphere, blush, etc.
3. Reinforced—mercerized heel, top and plated sole.
4. Sheer, flawless, exquisite.
5. Full 20-inch silk legs.
6. 3 pairs for \$2.85.

Also women's anti-ravel top medium weight silk hosiery—mercerized toe, top, heel, at

and Special for MEN—Pure Thread Silk Hosiery

Real bargain, 65c (heel, toe and sole, mercerized top, heel, toe and sole, for \$1.85)

Mail Orders Filled

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392-400 Washington Street, Boston
Sole Boston Agents—Holeproof Hosiery

Anti-Alien Campaign Opens to Sift Out Undesirables

Immigration Bureau Moves Against 1,000,000 Illegal Foreign Residents

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Bureau of Immigration has embarked on an aggressive campaign to rid the country of aliens illegally resident in the United States and to prevent the further entry by smuggling and through leaks in the La Follette Act, which in the past year has opened the way for more than 20,000 foreign seamen to desert their ships and roam about at their own free will.

It is estimated by immigration officials, according to Harry M. Hull, Commissioner-General of Immigration, that there are approximately 1,000,000 aliens now in this country illegally, some of whom entered prior to July 1, 1924, when the quota act became effective, and others since that date.

"The situation," he says, "is acute and constitutes a menace to the country's morale."

More than 500 warrants have been issued and the 35 immigration districts are making a survey of the deportable aliens within them and especially of the number in public institutions awaiting action on cases already passed on by courts.

In the campaign to clarify the situation, says Mr. Hull, the bureau seeks to differentiate between those who entered prior to July 1, 1924, and who may be here illegally under a technicality, and those who were smuggled in or who otherwise entered illegally since that time. It is only fair, he claims, to the citizen who needs only to be set on the right track to the way of becoming good citizens.

Defines the Two Classes.

"I do not think people sufficiently realize the importance of this matter," said Mr. Hull. "In a nation where law enforcement is none too secure we are permitting a vast group of unauthorized aliens to mingle with us whose position is in doubt, and who technically have no legal status, and are subject to deportation. These people cannot possibly become citizens."

From a strict point of view, their very presence is a defiance of the law. I support the bill introduced by John B. Sweeney (R.), Representative from Michigan, to relieve the situation of aliens in this class who entered prior to July 1, 1924, and who have claims upon our charity. We would then concentrate efforts on aliens smuggled since that time."

Just so long as there is no legislative distinction drawn between aliens smuggled into the country after July 1, 1924, and those who entered without registering prior to that date, just so long, says Mr. Hull, will he be supposed, theoretically, to lump them without distinction. By a strict interpretation of the law he would be called upon to deport all these aliens, which, he says, he has neither the funds nor the desire to do. On the other hand, to let any of them stay in their present status is a defiance of existing law.

Would Register All Aliens.

Mr. Hull would register all aliens, and cause them to keep the government informed of their place of residence, at least as long as they maintain their status as aliens. "I doubt if any country really needs aliens as good citizens and the entry of foreigners for permanent residence is justifiable only, to me, in order that they may become citizens."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, 491 Boylston Street, 7:30.
Dinner, Yale Club of Boston, 3 Joy Street, 6:45.
Concert by Boston Saxophone Orchestra, Boston City Club, 8.
Musical
Jordan Hall—Eva Gauthier, 8:15.
Theaters
Castle Square—"A Night of Irish Rags" 8:15.
Copley—"False Pretences" 8:15.
Hollis—"Seven Heavens" 8:15.
Kell's—"Vanderbilt" 8:15.
Plymouth—William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband," 8:20.
Photoplays
Maestri—"The Big Parade" 8:15, 8:15.
Colonial—"Ben Hur" 8:15, 8:15.
Metropolitan—"Miss Brewster's Millions" 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Exhibition of recent European Commercial Printing and Bookwork, Chamber of Commerce, Federal and Franklin Streets, 9 to 6, continues through April 10.
Public exhibition of prize drawings by Art Museum, 491 Boylston Street, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. until April 2.
Water colors and wood block prints by Margaret Patterson, Guild of Boston Artists, continues through April 11.
Musical
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

seus. Since the quota law, the percentage of aliens seeking citizenship has increased. During the last fiscal year 163,457 petitions for naturalization were granted. We will do well to regulate both the entry and subsequent stay of aliens to whom we extend our hospitality. Anyone traveling in Europe, and even in liberal Great Britain, will find that he must report his presence as an alien in that country to the proper authorities."

Furthermore, according to Mr. Hull, every alien coming to the United States is registered upon his entry, if he enters legally, and failure to do so is prima facie evidence against him in deportation proceedings. Opponents of the policy of registration and the subsequent checking up of aliens in the United States on the ground that such supervision would be "un-American," ignore the fact, in Mr. Hull's opinion, that the policy of registration is already in force.

Wants Status Defined.

"The Bureau of Immigration does not desire any wholesale campaign of deportations against aliens who came to this country—often innocently—without complying with regulations prior to the quota act," Mr. Hull says. "The bureau's endeavor is to get stricter registration for the future. More than 50 out of every 100 untrained workers are dependent upon others for support at the age of 60. Total earnings from 14 to 60, about \$15,000. Not more than \$2000 is earned in the four years that would have given him a high school education."

Charts to Prove Higher Education "Pays"

Shaded portions in graphs of Everett W. Lord, Dean of the College of Business Administration, Boston University, show that income of college and technical-school graduates continues to climb until at the age of 60 it averages \$6000 a year (Fig. III), while that of grammar-school graduates has declined (Fig. I) and that of high-school graduates (Fig. II) has been stationary for 20 years.

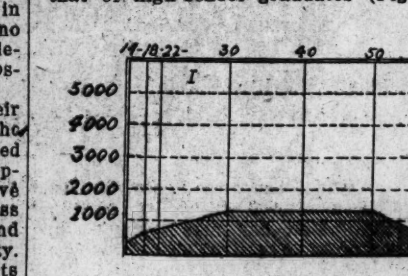


Figure I.—He goes to work as a boy of 14, reaches maximum income at 20, on the average less than \$2000 a year. He is frequently "out of a job" and rarely earns enough to make provision for the future. More than 50 out of every 100 untrained workers are dependent upon others for support at the age of 60. Total earnings from 14 to 60, about \$15,000. Not more than \$2000 is earned in the four years that would have given him a high school education.

COLLEGE EDUCATION PAYS WELL, BOSTON DEAN'S SURVEY PROVES

(Continued from Page 1)

clations that come from cultural studies are never a liability. The college man who seriously goes about getting an education in this way will find his income more accurately represented by Chart III than by either of the others.

"When so-called 'olds' such as the College of Business Administration are old enough to have a substantial body of alumni, we will find that their average incomes are even higher than I have shown on Chart III. We do not yet have a 10-year class. It is important to remember that in the collection of the figures I have used, men were included whose ambition was not to make money but to follow a congenial line of employment or research. The statistics were drawn equally from liberal and conservative schools, and the tables have their basis in demonstrable fact."

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\$1.00 \$1.50 \$2.00

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We will mail you a tie tree, the use of which will keep your cravats looking new, and will effectively eliminate the wrinkles. You use a shoe tree, why not a tie tree?
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America illegally. In part this is due to smuggling. In part it is because our immigration law is a medley of after-thoughts. The situation is acute and constitutes a menace to the country's morale. We should deport the smuggled aliens, and clear up the status of the others by proper legislation."

The campaign planned by the Bureau of Immigration will take care of 5000 cases already passed on by the courts, in which for the most part the alien is being held by the Government, or is in an institution at public expense. The forces of the border patrol and at ports of entry are being increased. A move will be made to stop entry of deserting seamen. The Commerce Department estimated that 20,000 alien seamen entered the United States last year.

AGRICULTURAL FIGURES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 24 (Special Correspondence).—Addressing a gathering of agricultural experts here, John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia and himself a farmer, gave some interesting statistics regarding agricultural conditions in this province. There are, he said, 22,000 farmers in the province out of a population of approximately 600,000, and 90,000 persons living on farms.

There are 2,800,000 acres of farmland, including pastures, 650,000 acres being under cultivation. The agricultural production last year was \$60,000,000, or about \$200 per acre. The cultivated areas showing a production of over \$400 per acre. The number of fruit trees in the province, the Premier stated, is 1,337,000. "In the past 10 years the fruit crop has increased from 70,000,000 to 165,000,000. Exports of agricultural products were valued at slightly over \$6,000,000, and imports of farm products over \$16,000,000, leaving an adverse balance of upwards of \$10,000,000."

Charts to Prove Higher Education "Pays"

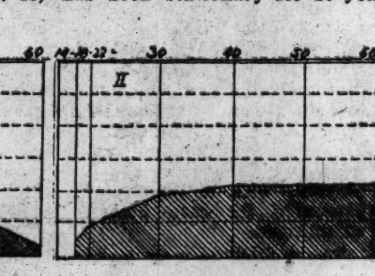


Figure II.—He goes to work as a boy of 14, reaches the maximum of the unskilled man within seven years, rises steadily to his own maximum of approximately \$3200 at 40, and continues at that level for the remainder of his active life. Total earnings from 14 to 60, about \$75,000. The \$35,000 more than that earned by the unskilled man represents the cash value of a four-year high school course—more than \$40 for every day of the four-year high school course.

COLLEGE OR TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATE

Figure III.—His permanent earnings begin at 22, although a considerable amount is earned during the college course. By the time he is 25 his income equals that of the high school graduate and it continues steadily to rise, practically without a break. The average of \$6000 at 60 is often surpassed. \$5000 rarely has to seek employment. Total earnings from 22 to 60, \$155,000. The \$75,000 more than that earned by the high school graduate represents the cash value of college or technical training—a final return of over \$30 for every day of the four-year college course.

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Century Brand
And forty-nine other new Spring shades. Full fashioned silk stockings in excellent quality, smooth in texture, clear in weave. Their wearing qualities have been proven by rigid tests. Lisle tops and soles assure long service. Chiffon all-silk lisle lined top and sole.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

RESEARCH CUTS PRINTING COSTS

Federal Office Head Tells Cleveland Graphic Arts Club of Progress

CLEVELAND, O., April 1 (Special).—Four years of research in connection with the Government Printing Office in Washington of the United States have proved the value of Government research for the printing industry, George H. Carter, Public Printer, told the Graphic Arts Club of Cleveland.

The research laboratory which is part of the printing office, reduced the number of employees in the office from 4700 to 4000 and the smaller group does more work. They handle \$12,000,000 worth of printing a year on 50,000,000 pounds of paper. Six million pounds of type metal are kept in stock for this business, he said.

The apprentice school which Mr. Carter founded four years ago will graduate its first class of 30 young men in July. Two hundred attend the school. All have enrolled intending to work in the Government Printing Office upon graduation, and if they prove equal to it, Mr. Carter said, they will receive positions.

The others do not owe the Government anything for their training. They worked off the expense, he said. But the research laboratory is Mr. Carter's chief interest. It is now studying the humidity in printing rooms, type-cleaning compounds and seeking to get better tanned leather for Government record bindings.

"Most of today's leather binding material," he said, "is tanned with acid. It does not stand up like bark-tanned hide. Many 300-year-old books are in better condition today than

those binding leathers tanned 10 years ago. Buckram, such as court records are bound in, withstands the atmosphere and has longer than most of our modern sheepskin bindings," he believes. "But we are finding a few tanneries who will cure leather as we want it."

Salvaging of discarded printing rollers for the glycerine in them, he pointed out as a specific illustration of the laboratory's work. Formerly, rollers were sold for 1 1/2¢ a pound for junk, he said. At the same time the Government was paying 15¢ a pound for glue. The laboratory worked out the process for making glue out of the glycerine and saved the difference.

Grading of ledger and bond paper and convincing the United Typothetae of America, the master printers' organization, of the value of such standards, is progressing, he said. The laboratory will have methods of keeping printing-room atmosphere constant in the near future, he explained.

TELEGRAPH RATES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 1.—Telegraph rates from England to Italy, Switzerland, Albania, Bulgaria, Danzig, Estonia and Yugoslavia have been increased by a halfpenny a word, and to Turkey by one penny per word, owing to the decision of the International Telegraph Union to raise its maximum charges to the charges by the various European telegraph administrations between them. The rates to all other European countries remain unchanged.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday fair; little change in temperature; fresh to strong westerly winds.
Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; fresh to strong westerly winds.
Northern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight; Friday fair; little change in temperature; fresh to strong northwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	91	Los Angeles	54
Atlantic City	42	Memphis	34
Boston	38	Nantucket	38
Buffalo	28	New Orleans	50
Calgary	10	New York	38
Charleston	44	Philadelphia	38
Chicago	28	Pittsburgh	28
Denver	22	Portland, Me.	50
Des Moines	32	San Francisco	54
Eastport	32	St. Louis	28
Galveston	56	St. Paul	28
Hatteras	48	Seattle	44
Holena	16	Tampa	44
Jacksonville	48	Washington	40
Kansas City	28		

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 1:17 p. m.; Friday, 1:29 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:30 p. m.

"Silver Cup" Flour
milled by
Pendleton Flour Mill Co.

Millers of choice Pastry and Hard Wheat Flours.
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THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency. "The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

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The investor in any French Building holds an exceptionally well safeguarded real estate investment—protected by the entire net income from the operation of the property until his original investment—plus 5% dividends—has been repaid in full.

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Please send the 64-page book "The French Plan Investment of the Future" with no cost or obligation to

SCHOOL PROBLEMS OF CHILD DEFINED

Noted British Woman Educator Urges Co-operation

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 1.—Full co-operation between nations and between teachers in the schools of all nations is necessary if children are to be prepared by proper education to face everyday problems. Mrs. Beatrice Ensor of London, chairman of the Executive Committee of the New Education Fellowship and formerly inspector of the Board of Education in London, told the Public Education Association at a dinner in her honor here.

Mrs. Ensor came to the United States to study schools, particularly experimental schools, in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Detroit and other cities.

"New schools everywhere operate on certain fundamental bases," Mrs. Ensor said, "but each new school may offer a new method, a new adaptation by which schools everywhere may profit."

While here she also will tell interested persons what has been happening in the experimental schools of Europe in the last few years. "America has furnished many progressive ideas and plans of education which the schools of Europe have adopted to their use," Mrs. Ensor said. "The reason is that America has less weight of tradition to hold back new ideas. Children up to the age of 10 must be allowed a great deal more freedom than the old school allows. Their impulses to move, to run, to ask questions are perfectly natural ones and must not be unreasonably suppressed. They must be encouraged toward their individual development. On no account must we neglect to give a child every opportunity for creative expression for developing in his own way the great potentiality within him. The old school has over-emphasized the intellectual or mental side of education. We must foster and strengthen and bring out those spiritual values of children which are most important of all."

CABINET "TAKES A HAND"
BUENOS AIRES, April 1 (AP)—Owing to the failure of Congress to

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Shave Electrically

You can't imagine how smooth and pleasant your morning shave can be until you try the new Vibro-Shave Electric Safety Razor. Its electrically-operated blade, vibrating 7200 times a minute, is the secret of this new, scientific method of perfect shaving.

Send us \$10.00 today, and we will send you the complete set, including five blades, cord and plug, attractively boxed. Your money refunded without question within five days if you are not satisfied.

Vibro-Shave blades last three times as long as ordinary blades.
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For Men, Women and Children

"The Sunshine Belt to the Orient"

EVERY fortnight a palatial President Liner sails from Boston and New York for the Orient and Round the World.

Calls are made at Havana, Panama, Los Angeles, San Francisco (sailing every Saturday from San Francisco), Honolulu, Japan, China, the Philippines, Malaya, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Italy and France before crossing the Atlantic.

Big, fine liners, they are broad of beam, steady and comfortable. Luxuriously appointed, commodious and providing a world-famous cuisine.

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DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

act on important government measures, the Cabinet has taken matters into its own hands. A decree has been issued placing the 1925 budget in effect for the present year and withdrawing urgent measures which long had been awaiting congressional action. Among the measures withdrawn was a Government message urging prompt consideration of Argentina's claims to the League of Nations. Congress was convened Nov. 9, but up to date it has failed to act on any important measures, including the budget for 1926.

NEW AKRON CITY HALL HAS ART COLLECTION

AKRON, O., April 1 (Special).—Art interest in Akron is to receive an impetus in the formal opening of the new \$750,000 City Hall. A feature of the public's first inspection will be initial showing of a portion of the \$50,000 art collection donated to the city by Miss Harriet Phillips, an artist of New York, who formerly resided here. The collection of 200 pictures is to have a permanent location in a large room on the seventh floor of the nine-story municipal building.

The exhibit represents almost entirely the life work of Miss Phillips. It consists of etchings, drawings, and oil paintings. Practically all subjects are presented, including portraits, figure studies, and landscapes. Another feature of the formal opening will be the large French panel picture of President Calvin Coolidge, sent here from Washington for the event and which will be prominently displayed near Mayor D. C. Rybolt's desk.

Comfortable oxfords for early spring

THOSE who are "fashion-wise" tell us that oxfords will be smart for Spring. And for real, all-day comfort, combined with trim good looks, you will probably find nothing better than the well-made Cantilever pictured here. They have all the Cantilever features that make walking a pleasure.

Cantilever Shoe

For Men, Women and Children

ULSTER CLOSES WITH A SURPLUS

Total Revenue for 1926 Estimated at £12,736,000, Showing Balance of £50,000

By Special Cable
BELFAST, April 1.—Ulster for the fifth successive year closes its annual budget with a surplus, after making full provision for sinking funds, all administration expenses and a contribution of £2,600,000 to the British Government toward the cost of the fighting services and the national debt. State and stamp duties show an increase of £34,000 over the budget estimate. Income tax and customs duties declined £654,000, due to the reduction in the rates. Education cost £1,830,000; old age pensions, £1,065,000; and police, £1,331,000. The services transferred to Ulster, and therefore under local control, cost £8,000,000, and show an increase of £400,000 over the cost of similar services last year.

This increase is mainly due to heavy charges arising out of the recent agreement with the British Government for liquidating the debt of the unemployment fund. The cost of services controlled by the British Government cost £1,719,000 and show a decrease of £13,000 on last year's figures. The total revenue for the year is £12,736,000 against £13,240,000 last year, while the expenditure for all services fell from £13,000,000 to £12,675,000.

An outstanding feature of Ulster finances is that the budget has been balanced with £50,000 of the credit side, and at the same time a total of nearly £20,000,000 has been paid to the British Government since 1922.

GERMANS AROUSED OVER RELEASE OF PROPERTY

By Special Cable
BERLIN, April 1.—The introduction of a bill in the United States Congress for the release of German property confiscated by the United States during the war has aroused the utmost interest here, and the authorities are being overrun by inquiries as to when the release may take place. While it is generally hoped that this will be soon, over-anxious inquirers have been warned that the technical procedure to release their property may take months, even years. Much of the released money, it is improper believed, will be reinvested in the United States, or used for the purchase of American copper, cotton and grain. The spinning mills of Stöhr, it is said, own the largest amount of the confiscated property, namely \$5,500,000. The Bach-Maschinen Company is said to follow with \$3,500,000. The dyestuff works united in the new combine are reported to own \$3,000,000 and the banks about \$25,000,000.

FRENCH ACT ANNOYS NEW SHAH OF PERSIA

By Special Cable
BAGDAD, April 1.—A Frenchman named De Baunay has arrived here under escort to proceed to his trial in France. De Baunay, it is alleged, stole a copy of a letter addressed by M. Bonzon, late French Minister to Teheran, to the Quai d'Orsay, belittling Riza Khan, and advising the French Government to support the ex-Shah. A copy of this letter was sent by De Baunay to Riza Khan and the Soviet representative, resulting in the dismissal of M. Bonzon. All the French officers employed

by the Persian Government were dismissed with one exception. The opinion is general that French prestige and commercial possibilities in Persia have been considerably retarded. At a diplomatic dinner given by Riza Khan, representatives of all the foreign powers were invited with the exception of France.

WORLD FLIGHT LOG LENT SMITHSONIAN AERONAUTIC EXHIBIT

Many Photographs and One of the Airplanes Also in Historic Display

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 1.—The day-by-day record of one of the greatest aviation achievements credited to America is now on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution, to which has been lent for an indefinite period the log book kept by Lieut. Leslie P. Arnold, observer on the Chicago, one of the two airplanes that made the first complete flight around the globe. The journal, the machine in which Lieutenant Arnold made the trip, and a collection of 55 photographs taken during the flight are now among the aeronautic exhibits at the Smithsonian Institution.

The log of Lieutenant Arnold, says the announcement of the Smithsonian, is in the form of a loose-leaf notebook, with an entry for every day of the historic trip which took the American flier to remote corners of the earth. Some of the entries were written by candlelight in the huts of native Alaska fishermen, some in distant military barracks in India, some from oases in Arabian deserts. Other brief entries were made in pencil while the airplane was in flight. The account tells not only of the hazards and trials of the flight, but of the lighter side of the adventure; the bargaining over supplies with natives of China or India, the endless dinners and receptions given by local dignitaries, and amusing incidents along the way.

DELEGATES APPOINTED FOR FARM ASSEMBLY

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 1.—Nine American delegates have been appointed by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, upon the recommendation of William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, to represent the United States at the biennial meeting of the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture, which will convene at Rome, Italy, on April 19.

The delegates are: L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, Columbus, O.; J. G. Lipman, director, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.; S. T. Dana, United States Forest Service; R. A. Oakley, Bureau of Plant Industry; O. C. Stine, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; C. J. Gilpin, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; R. A. Pearson, president of the University of Maryland; Asher Hobson, permanent delegate of the United States, stationed at the institute, and E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London.

BUS DRIVERS FINED \$100 EACH
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 1.—Six bus operators employed by the Interstate Bus Corporation of Hartford, were convicted of operating without suitable licenses, in district court here, yesterday, and fined \$100 each. All appealed and furnished \$200 bonds each for their appearance in Superior Court.

BRITISH REDUCE PALESTINE ARMY

Outlook for Peace in Transjordan Also Leads to Withdrawal of Troops

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 1.—The barometer is now set so fair for peace in Palestine and Transjordan that the British Government has decided to reduce its armed forces there, de-

offensive. The British were capable of acting on their own initiative, he said, declaring that his mission was to seek a method of adequate collaboration and to define the channels of intercourse between the two countries, enabling the speedy communication of current events. M. de Jouvenel said he had reached an understanding on the frontier question, mainly concerning the new Transjordan line, and not relating to Palestine. The Haifa-Belrut Railway joining the most important Palestinian port with the Lebanese capital would shortly be building; the necessary funds coming from England, France and Egypt. M. de Jouvenel's visit created a stir among

Push-Cart Will Peddle Books at Exhibit of Model Village

Novel Library Idea Opens New Field of Knowledge for Those Who Otherwise Would Be Unaware of Benefits

Massachusetts miniature Model-town, which the League of Women Voters will exhibit at Horticultural Hall April 7 to 13 as the Ideal American village, will be equipped with

books peddled in this manner proved so popular that not until the colder weather came and the patrons no longer waited on the doorstep for the Push-Cart's arrival did this moving library cease its service.

About 90 per cent of the circulation was from new borrowers who registered at the cart. On each trip some adults were found who had never owned a library card before. Often a child would greet the librarian with the message, "My mother and father are up the street waiting to take a card; don't forget to stop there."

The fact that a library has books in foreign languages as well as in English was a new discovery to many of those hard-working people. Yiddish and Italian books, extended all previous records of circulation. Russian, Spanish and French books were added to the cart after a few trips. The most encouraging part was the interest in learning English and obtaining citizenship.

All kinds of people were served. Many selected fiction of the lighter vein. A junk-cart man left his wagon and expected to buy out the contents of the library. At last he borrowed a book. A chauffeur learned that it was possible to get from the library books about the care and upkeep of automobiles. A mother found books about the care of her children.

On April 7 the cart will arrive at the door of the Library in Model-town, Horticultural Hall. It will offer to the visitors in this town reading lists which have been prepared by the American Library Association, and in connection with these lists will exhibit some of the books which are suggested. The telegram from the American Library Association is as follows:

"To the Mayor of Modeltown: We are sending you by Push-Cart delivery 779,620 copies, one for every citizen, of 'Reading with a Purpose.'"

ANGLO-IRAKI TREATY FORMALLY EXCHANGED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 1.—The formal exchange of copies of the new Anglo-Iraqi treaty, on the conclusion of which depended the League of Na-

tions' Council's decision to give Mosul to Iraq has taken place at the Foreign Office here it is announced. The copies are in English and Arabic and are gorgeously bound in leather with sheets of watered silk. The binding of the British copy is in blue with gold lettering and ornamentation, while Iraq's copy is black with Iraq's colors—red, black, white and green. The respective representatives, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Jafar of Askeri Pasha exchanged the usual courtesies and the latter declared he felt confident that the Iraq State would be able to progress rapidly in the future, now that the uncertainties of the last four years had been finally put to rest.

"C.O.D. Postcards" Advised by Mr. New

Stores Circularizing Customers Would Pay Postage on Reply Cards Used

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 1.—A new "C. O. D. postcard" is proposed by Harry E. New, Postmaster-General. This would provide for a business reply card to cost one cent for mailing and an additional postage charge of not more than 2 cents to be collected on delivery of reply card to the original mailer. A store could thereby circularize its customers and accept the burden of paying for all reply cards mailed to it.

The gayly colored postcard may be restored to popularity by reducing its present postage from 2 cents to 1 cent, if Mr. New has his way. The price for sending picture postcards, as distinct from the yellow business postals sold at all post offices was raised by the Act of Feb. 28, 1925, in an effort to gain increased revenue.

Instead of aiding revenue, however, the increase had the effect of largely reducing the number of post cards carried in the mails. Mr. New says, and "as a consequence the expected increase in revenues from post cards has not been realized."

MR. CARROLL HONORED

J. Lawrence Carroll Jr. of Melrose has been appointed graduate secretary of the Harvard Union. Mr. Carroll is a member of the senior class at Harvard University and has served as secretary of the Harvard Student Council this year. Lawrence H. Duggan of New York City, football manager, has been appointed assistant secretary of the union. Mr. Duggan is a member of the junior class.

PLEA IS RAISED FOR PRISONERS

Resolution Moved by Miss MacPhail Passed in Canadian Parliament

OTTAWA, April 1 (Special)—Agnes MacPhail, Progressive member for South East Gray, Ontario, yesterday urged Parliament to provide inmates of penitentiaries with sufficient productive work to keep them employed, and that a share of the profits should go to dependents, or be held in trust until release. The Penitentiaries Act, said Miss MacPhail, had not kept pace with public opinion, which was fast turning from ideas of vengeance to reformation where lawbreakers were concerned. She objected to prison labor being let out to companies or individuals, but thought that it should be utilized to defray expenses in connection with the institution, even to the extent of making it self-supporting.

She reminded the House that the scheme had been successfully tried out at the Minnesota and the Jacksonville penitentiaries, where the prisoners earned their support. The average cost of convictions in Canada was \$1200 or total annually of \$1,500,000, while, according to Gen. St. Pierre "Hughes, superintendent of prisons, the return from federal prisoners was only about one-tenth of what would be done."

Miss MacPhail referred to useful employment as an aid to prison discipline and maintaining of self-respect, as providing means for dependents and as providing something to help save him from hardship when released and looking for work. She closed with an appeal to the House to pass the resolution on the grounds of humanity, economy and common sense.

After a few corroboratory remarks from Dr. J. W. Edwards, Conservative, and Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, the resolution passed amid general applause.

CANADIAN LUMBER FOR EAST

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 19 (Special Correspondence)—A heavy movement of British Columbia lumber to South Africa will set in during April, according to local exporters. Already arrangements have been made for the loading of four vessels that will carry 4,000,000 feet to Cape Town and other South African ports. Several vessels will also load shortly with lumber shipments for Australia.

Ding Dong, What'll You Have for a Book Today?



First American Delivered at Your Door Library in Action. Left to Right—Richard Sarkunas, the Bell Ringer; Miss Marian Kingman, Librarian of Tyler Street Branch; Miss Lois Clark, Librarian of Mattapan Branch; Mrs. Marian Parks, Assistant Librarian at Hyde Park.

spite the disturbed conditions in the neighboring French territories of Syria. The Colonial Office communiqué published here says that a reorganization is to be carried out upon a more economic basis. A British cavalry regiment, hitherto stationed in Palestine, has been withdrawn and will not be replaced.

Both sections of the Palestine Gendarmerie and also an Arab legion are being disbanded, and in their place is being built up police forces for Palestine and Transjordan, respectively, together with a small local military body, to be known as the Transjordan Frontier Force. Jews are not to be excluded from the frontier force altogether. As, however, this body is chiefly for service in Transjordan, their numbers will be small.

By Special Cable
JERUSALEM, April 1.—Interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative, Henry de Jouvenel, French High Commissioner, who is visiting Jerusalem, declared that his flying trip was highly satisfactory and denied conferring on military questions with Lord Plumer. He said that it was untrue that he came to arrange the return of rebels, following the pressure of a French

one of the latest modes of library facilities—the first Push-Cart Library in the United States. On Tuesday, July 14, of last year the Push-Cart Library started to deliver books, instead of bananas, to residents of Boston's South End. The

BRITISH BUDGET SHOWS ONLY NOMINAL DEFICIT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 1.—The British budget has come out even more favorably than was expected. The national financial year ended last night with nominal deficit of £14,000,000. This, however, is arrived at after reducing the national debt by £50,000,000. The real position, therefore, is a surplus of £36,000,000. But for the unexpected spending of £19,000,000 upon the state subsidy for the coal trade, the surplus would have been even larger. The expenditure has gone up, but the revenue has done the same, especially under such headings as customs and super-tax. The effect of the income tax rate reduction last year, on the other hand, has been underestimated, both this and also the excise duty showing the proceeds were smaller than was anticipated.

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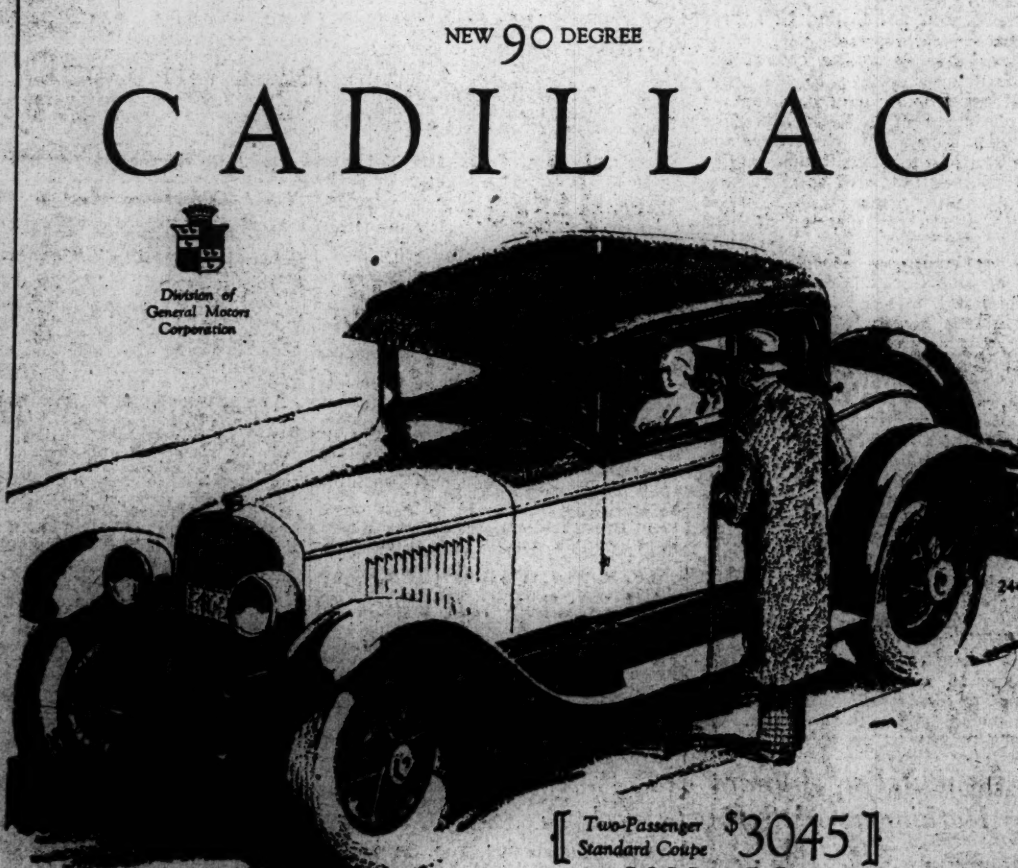
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6 p.m.—Dinner organ recital. "Al"
rhapsody—Hugh Aspinwall, tenor;

Powell, conductor. Florence Maso
soloist, soprano.

Dell Los Angeles, Calif. (600 Meters)
8:30 p.m.—Vocal presentation of
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and Little Lillian, and singing
Charlotte Paken, soloist.
other musicians. — De Luxe time
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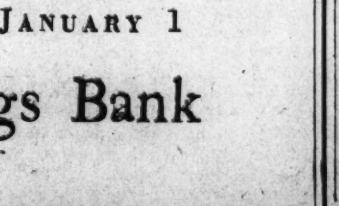
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GERMAN AUTHOR EXPRESSES VIEWS AS TO CAUSES OF WAR

Thomas Mann Strongly in Favor of Formation of a United States of Europe—Germany's Ideology of War Called Erroneous

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON

PARIS, March 20 (Special Correspondence)—A high forehead, deep-set dark eyes, a strong nose, that protrudes at an exceptionally acute angle, a closely trimmed black mustache above a mobile mouth—such is Thomas Mann, regarded by many people as the leading German author. He spoke in the softest accents, and the infectiousness of his voice reflected his colorful phrasing, his whimsical humor, his profound thought. The other day I was privileged to have some conversation with him and was impressed by the sincerity of his desire for an intellectual and sentimental reconciliation of France and Germany.

He came to Paris with a message, and that message he delivered to a select company of writers. Not many years ago he was regarded as essentially conservative in his outlook, but he has watched the growth of republicanism, he has seen the necessity of common efforts on the part of the peoples, and he does not hesitate to express himself in favor of the formation of a United States of Europe.

Thinkers Meet
Nothing, in my opinion, is more encouraging than the visits which the thinkers of Europe are paying each other in their respective capitals. An entirely new phenomenon is to be witnessed, for before the war direct personal contacts of writers and artists of different European countries were comparatively rare. Today there is a desire to know each other better, and that desire is being satisfied.

When Thomas Mann came to Paris I, as the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, met him. The German writer expressed his satisfaction at the renewal of spiritual exchanges between the peoples, which, in his words, is "the sign of an amelioration, of a softening of the general dispositions, of a revival of sociability and of the revival of a purifying atmosphere." According to Mr. Mann, it could almost be said that the harsh contact to which war has subjected the European nations "means a great step forward on the way toward the relative unification of the European Continent."

His definition of the Great War is that it was not an act of vulgar brutality, and that it did not want to be only vulgar brutality. It was intended to extend to the spiritual domain; on both sides there was a fight for ideas, and those ideas could be summarized in the formula "Culture and Civilization." By "civilization" Mr. Mann means the tendency toward universal brotherhood, and by "culture" he means the tendency toward national differentiation.

The German author, defining the state of mind of the Allies during the war, said that the warlike enthusiasm which animated the adversaries of Germany could be characterized by the word "vulgar." But Mr. Mann is responsible because of her ideology of culture.

As to the war feelings of Germany, he represented Germany as convinced that—considering the condition of a world thoroughly "embourgeoisé," "despiritualized" and "irreligious"—"she was the country where the influence of profound and saintly lives were most alive. Civilization is the enemy of those powers, and yet they are the original element, the fecund soil from which spring up art and religion, whose creative bloom is described by the word 'culture.'" This faith was for Germany "a guarantee of its youth, of its future, of its right, and even of its victory. It is that faith which, if I see and understand aright, is the initial thought and the source of its enthusiastic acceptance of destiny in the first moments of the war."

German Ideology Erroneous
Mr. Mann recognized that Germany's ideology of war was erroneous with respect to its adversaries in western Europe and to itself. Germany, he said, "underestimated the energy of the instinctive, irrational, creative powers of the other camp. It underestimated the aptitude to renew which manifested itself especially in France. . . . 'Mr. Mann considers the German people as the people of Goethe, for whom the exclusive cult of original and chaotic powers at the expense of respect for the powers of light and order is impossible.'

The German writer explains the misunderstanding which occurred between Germany and the western world before 1914 by a degeneration of romanticism. "We at the moment," he said, "what the imperial pomp of Wilhelm II contained of moldy romanticism, and what antipathy must have been aroused by the alliance of romanticism with the most prosaic economic imperialism." But Mr. Mann rejoices in that the situation of 1914 is now altered. He finds that the old adversaries of Germany take a soberer view of things, and that they begin to "suspect the possibilities of corruption contained in their own traditional ideas—the democratic ideas," while, on the other hand, the democratic



Teacher: "It gives me great pleasure to mark you 85 on your examination."

Johnny: "Why not make it 100 and give yourself a real thrill?"

Nature Lover (gazing at gigantic tree): "Oh, wonderful, mammoth oak! If you could speak, what would you tell me?"

Gardener (near by): "S'cuse me, mum, but he would probably say, 'I'm not an oak; I'm an elm.'"

"Now, children, a biped is anything that goes on two feet. Can anyone name one?"

"Yes, ma'am," said a wee voice, "a pair of shoes."

More than \$11,000,000 worth of Chicago-made laundry soap was exported to foreign countries in 1925. There are no statistics on the quantity of Washington-made soap similarly disposed of.

First Salesman: "No firm in this country, I am happy to say, has more men and women pushing its line of goods than mine."

Second Salesman: "What do you sell?"

First: "Baby carriages."

"Susan, these windows are a disgrace! The outside haven't been cleaned."

"Well, ma'am, I did it for the best. I cleaned the inside so you could see out, and left the outside so as the people over the way couldn't see in."

"Golf is generally regarded as a game for the rich."

"Yes, but there are lots of poor players."

Lord cheering was recently heard in a suburban garden. The occupier was celebrating the blooming of a spring flower that bore a distinct resemblance to its picture on the seed packet.

London Opinion.

"These beets taste like carrots."

"That's probably because they are radishes."

"I have nothing but praise for the new minister," said a member of the congregation to the usher after the morning service.

"So I observed while passing the plate," replied the usher.

Outlook.

CORRECT WRITING PAPER
For the contractor—Sandpaper.
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For the detective—Tracing paper.
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For the critic—Wrapping paper.

PARK AREA NOT TO BE CUT
RICHMOND, Va., March 26 (Special Correspondence)—Assurance that the Shenandoah National Park area will not be reduced has been given by Col. Glenn S. Smith, secretary of the Southern Appalachian National Park Association. This assurance was given to remove any doubt caused by the commission fixing a minimum of \$1,200,000 to be raised to guarantee the park designation, although it is estimated that the entire \$50,000 acres required. The directors have announced that the minimum goal—\$1,200,000—is still \$100,000 short.

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The Northern Heavens for April Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

known as the "Sickle" is unmistakable. Denebola, the "Lion's Tail," forms with Arcturus and Spica an equilateral triangle. Within the triangle formed by Denebola, Arcturus and the star, Cor Caroli in Canes Venatici, lies Coma Berenices. This beautiful constellation of faint but sparkling stars has figured in legend and song from early times. It still appeals to every lover of the beautiful. Below Bootes in the east we see Corona, Ariadne's starry crown, which according to the poet, may have once graced the Tresses of Berenice. Hercules and Ophiuchus are looming large on the eastern horizon. Hydra with Corvus and Crater guard the south. The Milky Way circles nearly three-quarters of the horizon, northward from due east clear around to the southwest. A tiny portion is rising with Scorpio.

The Constellations
The Big Dipper is now almost overhead, north of the true zenith. The Pointers, as ever, indicate the direction of the pole-star, Polaris. Following the curve of the handle of the Dipper toward the southeast, we find Arcturus, and, farther on, Spica. The straight line of the handle of the Dipper leads toward Castor and Pollux. Near the ecliptic, about midway between Pollux and Spica, shines Regulus, the Star Royal of the Lion. Below Pollux red Betelgeuse is ready to set. Procyon, at the left hand, is slightly nearer Pollux than Betelgeuse. Capella in the northwest, and Vega with Deneb in the northeast complete the quota of bright stars now visible. Leo and Virgo are the conspicuous constellations this month. The configuration

Looking at Mizar, the star at the bend in the handle of the Big Dipper (Ursa Major), a keen eye sees also a companion star, Alcor, a test object for vision used long ago by the Arabs. A small telescope will show Mizar itself as two stars close together. Mizar was the first star discovered to be double. Another interesting example of a double star is Castor in Gemini, now in the western sky. Stars seemingly single to the eye, but separable in the telescope may be far apart, one beyond the other in the line of sight. For the most part, they are physically related and circle around a common center in obedience to the law of gravitation.

Statistics of Double Stars
The beginning of double-star observations dates back to Sir William Herschel. He thought that by watching two stars close together in the same range, he would have a delicate test of the earth's annual motion, which would give the distance of the stars. What he actually found was equally important. That such stars are not merely double in appearance, but are held together by the bonds of mutual attraction, indicating a unity of law throughout our universe. A new field of astronomical study was thus opened. Among the notable observers in this field was Burnham, the Chicago law stenographer, who eventually discovered 1300 new doubles and catalogued nearly 14,000. But Aitkin may be called the "dean of double-star observers." With the aim of Herschel to examine "every star in the heavens," he initiated an extensive survey to gather statistics of double stars on a systematic and comparable basis. With the great 36-inch refractor of the Lick Observatory he was able to split stars whose duplicity could not be detected by smaller instruments or by a less experienced observer. In this survey more than 4300 new doubles were discovered, of which 3300 resulted from his own personal observations. This is more than twice as many finds as stand to the credit of any other observer. The work was not simply discovery. For the statistical study in contemplation, the relation of the members of each double, as to direction and distance from each other, were necessary. Dr. Aitkin has been able to do 800 pairs in a year. He has made thousands of measures for position angle and distance with unexampled accuracy. Such a survey covering the northern hemisphere of the sky, and made with a large modern instrument, is bound to give illuminating results. He finds that on the average "at least one in every eighteen" stars is a close double, visible in the 36-inch telescope. The distribution in space is disclosed. For example, close visual double stars are more frequent in the Milky Way than elsewhere.

True Binaries
Observations of double stars covering a long period of years show the true binaries, stars which travel around each other. Some of these stellar systems have been watched through a complete revolution. Others require hundreds of years for a single lap of their unremitting race. Dr. Aitkin has determined the paths and periods of 40 + more visual binaries. Visual binaries are in contrast with those observable only with the spectroscopic. Both visual and spectroscopic binaries are our resource in determining the masses of the stars. Knowing the distance and the period, we can readily calculate the mass of a binary system.

Little did Riccioli, the Italian astronomer who discovered the duplicity of Mizar, or did Bradley and Pond, discoverers of Gamma Virginis and Castor, dream of the importance which now invests double stars. Although Dr. Aitkin

has engaged in many other and important astronomical researches, his work on binaries carries us into a realm of greatest possibilities.

The only bright planet visible at our time of observation, as given

in the caption of the accompanying map, is Saturn. This planet, girdled by three rings and surrounded by numerous moons, is a beautiful vision in the telescope. The northern face of the rings is tipped toward us, showing a wonderful and unique feature in our solar system. Neptune is well placed in Leo but is quite invisible without optical aid. Mars and Jupiter rise about three hours after midnight. On April 21 they are in conjunction with each other, Mars passing south of Jupiter. Both are in Capricornus. Mercury is quite high, coming to its greatest elongation from the sun on April 18. Mercury will be best seen about April 28. Uranus, always difficult to see with the naked eye, is located in Pisces, west of the sun's place. Saturn is in conjunction with the moon on April 2 and April 29. In both cases, it is nearly two degrees south of the moon.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The April Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on April 8 at 11 p. m., April 23 at 10 p. m., May 8 at 9 p. m., and May 23 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. For "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction of one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

BERNSTORFF MAY SIT ON LEAGUE COMMITTEE

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 1.—Count von Bernstorff, ex-German Ambassador to Washington, is mentioned as a likely candidate for the post of German representative on the League of Nations Committee, investigating the possibilities of changing the composition of the League's Council, in which the Cabinet has decided to participate.

The committee's task is regarded in the highest Foreign Office circles here as of the greatest importance for the coming decades, and, therefore, only an experienced diplomat will be sent. To strictest secrecy is maintained here regarding the instructions to be given the Reich's representative.

MEXICO'S OIL LAW SIGNED
MEXICO CITY, April 1 (AP).—President Calles has signed the regulation for the new petroleum law, the details of the regulation will be made public simultaneously in Mexico and Washington.

LONGER SCHOOL TERM BACKED
RALEIGH, N. C., March 27 (Special Correspondence).—The North Carolina Education Association, in session here, went on record as unanimously in favor of writing into the Constitution of North Carolina a provision for an eight-months school term in all counties. This will be one of the leading issues to come before the next Legislature, which will be asked to submit an amendment to the voters.

RICHMOND EPISCOPAL COUNCIL
RICHMOND, Va., March 27 (Special Correspondence).—Several hundred leading Episcopalians will attend the Episcopal Congress, which will be held here April 27-28. Special invitations have been sent to the 200 ministers in Virginia by the Rev. Dr. Beverley D. Tucker Jr. of Richmond, chairman of the committee on arrangements. There will be at least one prominent speaker on each side of controversial questions.

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SINO-RUSSIAN FRICTION ON CHINESE EASTERN RAILROAD

Experiment in Joint Operation of Road Results in Frequent Clashes—Transportation of Troops a Bone of Contention

MOSCOW, March 8 (Special Correspondence).—With the conclusion of a preliminary agreement regulating the use of the railroad by General Chang Tso-lin's Foreign Minister and the Russian Consul in Mukden, there is a disposition in political circles here to take stock of the general Far Eastern political situation, with special reference to Russia's interests in the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

Even the most optimistic observers are convinced that the Manchurian situation contains grave elements of chronic friction. The experiment in joint Sino-Russian operation of the Chinese Eastern Railroad has worked far from smoothly. Clashes have been frequent, and several points of difference, notably the arrangement for paying for the transportation of Chang Tso-lin's troops and the rights of the railroad workers' trade unions, which have been harassed and persecuted by the Manchurian authorities, are still unadjusted.

General Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian warlord, makes little secret of his hostility to the Soviet Government, and it is pointed out here that as far back as 1921 one of Chang's subordinate generals insisted on the necessity of bringing the Chinese Eastern Railroad completely under Manchurian control, without any participation of Russian representatives in the management.

Many Russian Emigrés
Chang's hostility is strengthened and complicated by two other factors. In the first place, many Russian emigrés, who naturally have no love for the Soviet Government, took refuge in Manchuria. Some of them, former Russian officers, hold positions of authority in the armed forces of Chang Tso-lin. Their influence is employed to sharpen the relations between the Manchurian ruler and the Soviet representatives on the railroad board of management.

Still more significant is the attitude of Japan, or rather of certain Japanese military and commercial representatives in Manchuria. It is generally felt here that the attitude of the Japanese Government during the recent sharp controversy was friendly and peaceful. But it is believed that some of the Japanese military attaches in Manchuria have given Chang more or less definite encouragement in pursuing a strong anti-Soviet policy and the agents of the Japanese-owned South Manchurian Railroad are believed to have derived a certain measure of satisfaction from the prospective crippling of its formidable rival, the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

Given only these facts it might be assumed that the same conflict of interests in Manchuria which brought about the Russo-Japanese War of 1905 might bring to pass a similar result in a more or less distant future. However, the impression prevails in Soviet circles that the Japanese Government and the Japanese people have cogent political and commercial motives for desiring to avoid a conflict with Russia; and that these motives may outweigh the indiscreet activities of the Japanese militarist and commercial elements in Manchuria.

Japan, it is declared, would be exposed to political isolation in the event of a conflict with Russia at a time when its relations with America are not altogether cordial. Moreover Japanese business men have obtained important concessions in Russian territory, especially for the exploitation of the oil and coal resources of northern Sakhalin and the development of trade with Siberia is an important condition of Japanese economic prosperity.

Japanese Back Eastern Railroad

One of the large Japanese banks, the Chosen Bank, finances the operations of the Chinese Eastern Railroad. So it is felt that the general interests of the Japanese business world, as distinguished from the special interests of the South Manchurian Railroad, make for the maintenance of friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. The Soviet holdings in the Chinese Eastern Railroad constitute an unmistakable source of complication for the country's general foreign policy in China. It would have been embarrassing, to say the least, if, after talking so much about the imperialist aggression of other powers in China, Russia had taken the drastic step foreshadowed in Georgi Tchitcherine's ultimatum to the Chinese Government and Chang Tso-lin, the occupation of the Chinese Eastern Railroad by Russian troops.

In the earlier, more enthusiastic days of the revolution the Soviet Government might have unconditionally returned the Chinese Eastern Railroad to China. But today the economic and political disadvantages of such a gesture decidedly outweigh its moral effectiveness in the eyes of the Soviet statesmen. The official press contends that the relinquishment of the railroad would only strengthen Chinese reaction by making Manchuria a base for Japanese influence, and Russian White intrigue. Governments usually find reasons for staying where they want to stay; and the Soviet Government in the case of the Chinese Eastern Railroad shows itself no exception to this rule.

VALUE OF ESTATE \$11,442,014

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP).—Gross assets of \$18,235,844 and a net estate of \$11,442,014 were shown in the appraisal of the estate of Mary Clark Thompson. Two nephews were the principal beneficiaries, but substantial bequests were made to various colleges, hospitals, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and other institutions.

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**HOPPE LEADING
JACOB SCHAEFER**

Champion Plays Brilliant 18.1 Balkline Billiards in World's Title Match

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 11—William F.

Hoppe took the lead at the end of the first half of his 3,600-point match with Schaefer, who had a 3,000-point championship at 18.1 baidline billiards, yesterday. Starting the day 218 points behind, Hoppe climbed to the lead by degrees all through the two sessions, until at the start of the second session he had broken the record by breaking his record of Monday, gave him the lead. Schaefer took the lead again at 1:15, but Hoppe, who had replied near the end of the session with another run, which lifted the record to 3,800, took it back again. Hoppe found the champion leading at 18:00 to 17:16.

Hoppe depended wholly on close defense in his climb. For long periods in every one of his runs, he used a "see in ball" or "chase" play, merely separating them to escape the possibility of failing to get them out of the pocket. He was not a "chase" player, as was better at open table play and the run. He was a "chase" player, and he recovered of some aid to him, as Hoppe had a run of 1,000 points in the last 10 innings. When he found he balls widely separated at the start.

once to overcome his handicap. At first Schaefer kept pace with him, but after Hoppe made runs of 89, 96 and 113 in his third, fifth and seventh innings, Schaefer began to fall back, and at the end of Hoppe's ninth inning he was within 13 points of his opponent. But Schaefer plodded ahead at safety play, and regained part of his advantage, so that at the end of the afternoon block he was still 78 in the lead, the scores for the block being Hoppe 440, Schaefer 300. The block by innings:

Jacob Schaefer—1	0	11	76	10	30	34	14	11
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2 1 15 2 0 19 14—300. Average—18 12-16.
High run—76.

William F. Hoppe—14 0 89 20 36 83 30 24
0 28 0 0 20—440. Average—29 3-15. High
un—96.

At the start of the evening block
Schaefer added 18 more to his un-
finished run of 14, only to have Hoppe
un 149, for the new record, with three
long periods in which the balls were
pursed with the greatest skill. Schaefer

plied, however, with 67, taking the lead once more, and later ran 100 on open play, giving him a lead of 1710 to 1596. A masse shot that was deflected by the first ball before the cue ball reached the second, terminated his run, and Hoppe, finding the balls clustered together, ran 200 more by the closest sort of play before he leaped from the table.

This left him only four more to go, and these came in the fifth inning of the block, on open play, ending the session. The block by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—149 2 23 200 4—378. Average—75%. High run—200. Grand total 1800. Grand average—30 30-59.
Jacob Schaefer—18 67 25 100 6—216. Average—43%. High run 100. Grand total 1716. Grand average 29 5-29. Referee—G. Cutler.

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The Century Athletic Club, an organization of Negro track and field performers, has been received into the Amateur Athletic Union. Headquarters will be in New York.

W. Dehart Hubbard '25 of Cincinnati, who gained fame at the University of Michigan, is one of the outstanding


members and has been named director of publicity. Hubbard left college last June an internationally known athlete, a dash star and a broad jump champion. He has continued his successes in eastern indoor performances this winter.

Hunter Johnson, former University of Pittsburgh trainer, is the founder of the club. Among his products was Olympic distance performer, R. E. Hanson. Cecil G. Cooke Jr., the great race University quarter-miler, and other Negro stars are expected to

the organization when they complete their college courses. Kenneth became another prominent member of the century.

SERIES ENDS IN TIE

WINDSOR, Ont., April 16.—Portland defeated New York here last night in second and last hockey game of the season, 2-2, and earned a 3-3 tie on the return trip. No overtime was played owing to the fact that both teams had to catch trains. The teams divided the \$10 cash prize.



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Architecture—Art News—Musical Events

Sid Grauman's Unique Theaters

By RALPH FLINT
New York, March 30

AMONG the interesting film celebrities to turn up recently in New York from the west coast is Sid Grauman, motion picture impresario and builder of unusual theaters. In Los Angeles and Hollywood the name of Grauman is synonymous with the presentation of pictures on a scale that is only occasionally equaled in New York, and with the designing and construction of picture theaters that have no exact counterpart anywhere. In the open, untrammeled atmosphere of southern California, this screen showman has had the opportunity to work out his original ideas without let or hindrance, and there is nothing under the sun quite like his Metropolitan Theater in Los Angeles with its massive concrete partitions and ornate, or his elaborate Egyptian Theater in Hollywood with its eastern courts and colonnades and decorations.

Today, just a few blocks away from the Egyptian Theater on Hollywood Boulevard, is starting up another theatrical venture of Mr. Grauman's, one that is to eclipse anything he has ever achieved. It is to be a motion picture theater in the Chinese manner, with impenetrable walls, sloping tiled roof, massive columns, circular courts, and gleaming lacquers. This is to be carried out on a lavish scale, with more novelties embodied than all his other creations put together. Sitting in his suite at the Plaza, where he is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Schenck (Norma Talmadge), Mr. Grauman went over the plans of his Oriental theater with the enthusiasm of one who knows that he has hit upon a really taking idea.

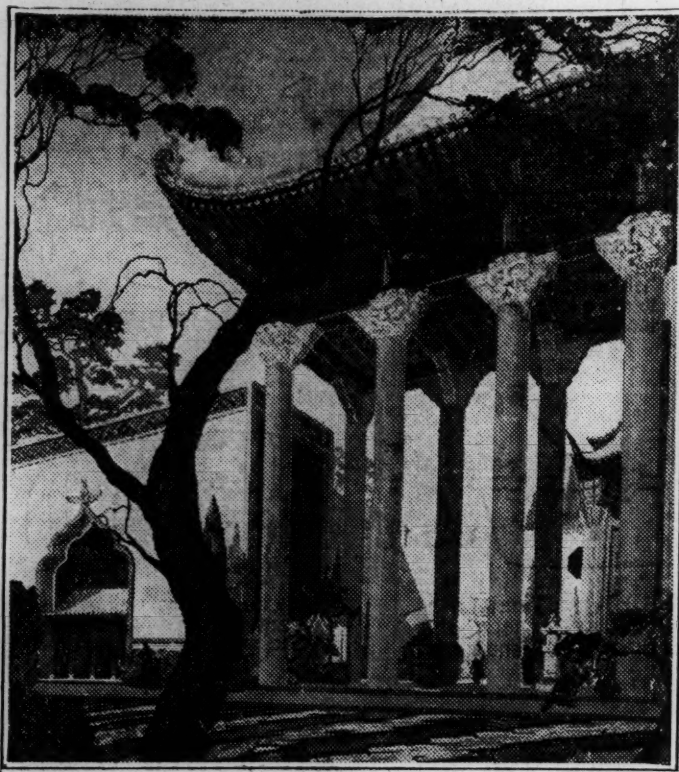
The giant steam shovels have been at work for some time now excavating for this unique structure; in fact, ever since the night of Jan. 5, when, in the presence of screen stars, studio executives, and civic personages of rank Mrs. Schenck, assisted by Anna May Wong (the Chinese screen actress), turned the first spadeful of earth. Chinese lanterns, popping firecrackers, booming gongs, brilliant banners, and Oriental delicacies served by Chinese servants gave a preliminary touch of atmosphere to the occasion, serving notice on the film capital that something really notable was about to rise up in its midst. In Hollywood was once startled by the use of the Egyptian ideas and motives for a modern American theater, so once more speculation runs rife as to what use will be made of ancient Chinese symbols and motifs in assembling an up-to-the-minute picture palace.

The approach to the theater will be through a great Chinese garden, elliptical in form, and surrounded by a wall 45 feet high. A huge tiled roof, in burnished copper supported by 90-foot columns, will guard the esplanade to the theater, where tropical fish will sport in fountains and pools and rare horticultural pieces will be installed full grown as was accomplished when the landscape gardening was accomplished for the Panama Pacific Exposition, will be stationed native Chinese artisans who will be engaged in the various arts and crafts of their own as was hinted at in a novel and costly device which he is to use in this court, by means of which the volume of water pouring out into great colored vats will be graduated to the volume of the choral music to be broadcasted from within the theater. Chinese shops will flank this court and everything that will tend to create a sense of Old-World China will be used. A great gold dragon in relief standing 25 feet high, will guard the esplanade, and at night concealed flood-lights will illuminate its gleaming coils.

Within the foyer of the theater, 30-foot walls elaborately embellished with decorative columns of towering lacquered columns seven feet in diameter. Gorgeous Chinese hangings, some of them more than 25 feet in length, and intricate sculptural reliefs and fine metal work will be used here. The columns themselves are to be inlaid with bronze, brass and other metal devices indicative of Chinese lore. The auditorium will have a towering roof of 10 stories in height which will give the sense of being seated in a hall of vast proportions. The proscenium arch will be 65 feet wide, and the stage will be large enough to accommodate the most pretentious spectacles. Chinese antique art will be used in all the foyers and various passages. No expense will be spared in order to bring this novel structure to a high point

of perfection. In construction, mechanical installation, etc., the Grauman Chinese Theater is to be a model affair. The theater will seat about 2500, and the architects are Meyer & Holler, who were associated with Mr. Grauman in building his Egyptian Theater.

Not content with having given five important theaters to Los Angeles—the Rialto, the Million Dollar, the Metropolitan, the Egyptian, and the coming Chinese Theater—this ambitious showman is at the point of putting the finishing touches to a \$20,000,000 project, which calls for a chain of five, first-run, two-day, two-dollar top-price motion picture theaters to stretch from coast to coast. Mr. Schenck and Marcus Loew are partnering Mr. Grauman in this venture, and these houses will be



Entrance to Grauman's Chinese Theater, Hollywood

Philadelphia Exhibit of the Plastic Club

PHILADELPHIA, March 27 (Special Correspondence)—The gold medal of the Plastic Club, given as the prize of the club's annual exhibition, has gone this year to Mabel Pugh for her study titled "Elizabeth and the Grape Vine." The emphasis is placed upon the figure rather than upon the incidental decoration. Elizabeth stands out against her vernal background. Although the canvas is a portrait sketch it is no less a picture. In color quality it is somewhat pale—silver gray and silver green, with shadowed interplay of light filtered through verdure.

The silver medal was conferred upon a technical tour de force—"Still-Life" by Dorcas Doolittle, which tells the world how much the artist knows about the application of paint, and the relation of light to color, but which lacks the refined simplicity of "Elizabeth and the Grape Vine."

One of the most satisfying canvases in the exhibition from a technical point of view is "The Shepherd's Field Below Bethlehem" by a poetess, Johanna Boerick, "Shepherd's Field Below Bethlehem." There is a poetic kinship between the flock of sheep in the valley and the flock of white houses on the distant hill; and standing in the blue dusk of the foreground are the figures of shepherds watching—it might be through the centuries.

Two little atmospheric landscapes by Helen Reed Whitney tell of cloud and of shower, while Elizabeth Washington's "October" is woven of autumn colors. Her shadowy dismiles the poetic landscape without a mention of Wanda Smith's kindred marine, "Old Straight Wharf, Nantucket." As a direct opposite, in which rugged drama supplants the lyrical strain, one may find Mary Butler's strong rendering of ocean and rocks under the white slant of morning light.

Two western studies by Mary Townsend Mason are also wrought with a rugged brush stroke. There are still many painters whose chief interest lies in color and color composition, but in the still-life remains, and the able components in the Plastic Club annual are Lillian B. Meiser, Susan Haywood Schneider, Thelma Harner, Mary Marshall and Adel Von H. Read.

There is also a tendency to apply the color composition to landscape, and so we have color patterns, somewhat artificial in aspect, but interesting in decorations. One might single out as examples the large canvas of "Gloucester Harbor," by Susan E. Knott, or the study of houses and trees, neatly spotted, by Helen Mills Weisenberg.

Charm of imagination rather than of pattern making finds its way into a sketch such as Hortense Fernberger's "Winter, Logan Square," in which the artist plays upon the fantastic ice column of the fountain looming against the city's skyline, and blended by the white of a driving blizzard.

Two little African sketches by Arrah Lee Gaul Brennan, a snow scene of Delaware River touched with the color of the sunset by Fern I. Coppedge, and a interesting sketch of Sicilian houses by Clara N. Madeira and canvases of varying subjects by Paulette Van Roekens, Ethel Herrick Warwick, Cora E. Miller, Isabel Hickey, Pearl Alman Vast, M. P. Gervard, Elizabeth G. Hale, Laura C. Lewis, Rachel Bully Trump, Mary McClellan and Mildred E. Miller round out the annual.

Pittsburgh Drama Conference Report

A reminder of the Conference on the Drama in American Universities and Little Theaters held Nov. 27 and 28 last year, at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, comes to the office in the form of the published proceedings of the meetings.

That the conference was probably something of a success, and surprisingly so, is indicated in the published list of the delegates. It contains the names of 219 persons representing more than 90 colleges in a great number of states, and occasionally one comes across the name of a representative of a little theater or a community playhouse of some sort.

The report includes the addresses of Dr. Thomas S. Baker, president of Carnegie Institute of Technology, who called the conference; Otto H. Kahn, on "The American Stage: Reflections of an Amateur," Brock Pemberton, on "Broadway and Main Street," Dr. Rudolf Kommer, on "The European Stage and the American Stage Today," Richard Boleslavsky, on "The Education and Fundamentals in the Development of an Actor as a Technician," Samuel Harden Church, on "Should We Have a Censorship?" Professor George P. Baker, on "Problems and Standards," Thomas Wood Stevens, on "The Potentialities of a College Dramatic Department," Prof. B. Iden Payne, on "The Limitations of a College Dramatic Department," Prof. E. C. Mable, on "Theater Arts in a State University," Harold Brighouse, on "The Community Theater as a Literary Leaven," Harold A. Ehrensperger, "Standards Without Standardization," Dr. S. M. Tucker on "Progress Problems and Standards," Walter Prichard Eaton's remarks and opinions; Frederic McConnell on "Practical Aspects on a Repertory Theater," and Woodman Thompson on "Stage Decoration."

Marie Dressler will be on the New York Hippodrome program next week.

Each of the three concerts opened with the "Star-Spangled Banner," sung in an arrangement by Geoffrey O'Hara. As someone remarked, it was all of a national anthem, but "pleasingly diversified by whoops."

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Music News and Reviews

Mendelssohn Choir Heard With Cincinnati Symphony

CINCINNATI, March 29 (Special Correspondence)—The most ambitious undertaking in the annals of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra came to pass last week when the orchestra imported the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir for a series of three concerts. Two of these concerts were of the regular subscription series, and the third was a program of choral music.

With the orchestra and under the direction of Fritz Reiner the choir was heard in performances of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. By far the greatest piece of conducting Mr. Reiner has done since he has been with the orchestra came with the Mendelssohn performance of the symphony. The reading was modern in feeling, and was based rather upon Beethoven's notes on the work than upon any traditional interpretation. The Canadian singers were magnificent in the choral finale. The soloists were: Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano; Frazer Gange, baritone; Verna Cook, contralto, and Colin O'More, tenor.

Following the Friday concert, there was a tremendous ovation. Music Hall, packed to the doors, rose to a man and cheered for fully five minutes. The applause was checked by Mr. Reiner after the conclusion of the symphony to give the chorus an opportunity to sing, "God Save the King," but after that it could not be stopped. As a climax, the choir gave shouts for Mr. Reiner.

The first of the three concerts was given over to the choir and to the soloists. It was an excellent performance, with the English composer's group, sung a capella, as the highest point of the evening. Especially lovely was the singing of Stanford's "The Blue Bird."

Of the soloists, Mrs. Rethberg made the greatest impression. Wednesday evening, she sang superbly Bach's "Jauchzet Gott in Allen Landen," without having had a rehearsal with the orchestra. At the other two concerts she was heard in an aria from "Fidelio," Colin O'More, at the first concert, sang three Duparc songs, and Mr. Gange was heard with the chorus in "The Hero's Rest" of Cornelius and in the finale from "The Mastersingers."

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New York Recitals

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 30—Songs from Ravel's "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges" were the first of a series of recitals by the "Air de l'enfant" and "Air de l'horlogerie" which Ann Thurstfield, mezzo-soprano, presented at her recital in Aeolian Hall on the evening of March 29, are nothing if not fragile. They are not even so well suited to the piano that they too have a thought, when mentioned, thus eliciting considerable elaboration of the subject by the piano in many keys and inflections. Bachaus and Gabrielse were of one aim in the Strauss and convolved with the composer to give the piano the liveliest performances of it that we have heard.

But to stick to Ravel and Debussy, Ravel's music, especially that of latest date, may be said to represent a mode of a more primary sort than Debussy's. Ravel, in other words, preceded Debussy in manner of thought, though following him in time. Ravel is interested in anti-patterns; Debussy, in effects and realizations. Let persons of the two types go to the mountains, the Ravel would find in the first sight of dawn and the earliest breath of the morning breeze their complete experience; while the Debussys would study sunrise, noon and sunset and then ponder on how to reduce it all to an impression.

As for a melody of Ravel's, like that of the "Air de l'enfant," do so much as stop and meditate on it a moment, and its purpose shatters; consider it too carefully, and its design breaks in pieces. Nevertheless, everything in the plan and form the next time. A song is but a song, anyway; and Mme. Thurstfield's voice is but a voice, insubstantial of tone and feeling of communication. But it is something memorable to hear. It is a recital, not a recital, excellent in the Latin family of languages. No doubt it does admirably in English and in German; but it is extraordinarily potent in Italian and in French. Mme. Thurstfield appeared with Kurt Schindler as her accompanist. He was picked by Mr. Schindler as a singer, is a reputation for a recitalist at the start.

Lauritz Melchior sang the tenor aria from "Pagliacci" in his own language, Danish, at Aeolian Hall on the evening of March 25 and 26 (fourteenth pair) contrasted vividly with those of two weeks ago. Conductor and players were again at concert pitch and everything went with that complete accord so essential to fine orchestral performance. The last two concerts, in this regard, sung a capella were Palestrina's "Adoramus Te" and "Exultate Deo," William Byrd's motet, "Ave Verum Corpus" and the Sanctus from Pizzetti's "Requiem." More flawless choral work has not been heard here.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Penny Wise

By EMILIE BLACKMORE STAPP

Synopsis

Judge Wiseman and his young daughter, Penelope, live in the Middle West. Margaret, a faithful Scotch woman, being their housekeeper. The Judge makes a decision which he feels will be a wise one for Penelope (or Penny Wise, as he calls her). He decides to send her to Brooks Manor, a school in the East where her mother had been before her. Penelope finds that her rooming is a fine thing, and is introduced to her house-mother, Miss Andrews. Penny Gray adopts her as her new girl. When the Brooks girls visit Hope Farm, a near-by orphanage, where they each adopt an orphan for the school year, Penelope chooses Mary, much to Mary's delight. Judge Wiseman arrives at Brooks Manor on a visit and is given an eager welcome. Penelope gives him advice about something that is troubling her, and they visit Hope Farm and take Mary to the village inn for luncheon. Some of the girls (including Penelope) remain at Brooks Manor for Thanksgiving. Cornelia suggests an adventure for Thanksgiving eve that four of them shall have. They go out and out leave. When they return they find the doors locked and are obliged to enter by the cool chattering of the snow on the way upstairs. Miss Harder, the principal, decides to exclude them from the holiday games. By the close of Thanksgiving day, the four heartily wish that they had not broken the rules.

CHAPTER XIII

Feasting at Midnight

ONE night in early December Penelope, awakened by some one tapping lightly but persistently at the door, thought she must certainly have been asleep for hours. She sat up in bed and listened; then stole across to Virginia's side. "Roomie! Roomie! What's that noise at the door?"

"How do I know? But if whoever it is intends to knock all night, I may as well go and find out." Virginia's eyes were heavy with sleep as she reluctantly climbed out of bed.

They approached the door cautiously. Penny called softly: "Who are you? Do you mean to keep on knocking all night?"

"I intend to knock until you open your door. It's Penny, my dears. You'd have been a lot more surprised than you are if I had walked in and wakened you."

At these words the door was opened and Penny entered. "Don't turn on a light for no one must know I'm here," her mother said. "The girls were mysterious. All three girls curled up together on Penelope's bed as she continued in a whisper: "That darling Miss Winslow said we could get up a crowd and steal downstairs for a midnight feast, but—"

"But what? Oh, Penny, I've always read about midnight feasts at boarding schools, and imagined they must be ever such fun. Isn't it great, Virginia, that we are really

and truly to have one? Where can we get the food?"

"Oh, that part's all arranged. You girls have only to be at the foot of the stairs exactly at midnight. Be very quiet, for not all are invited this time, and do not let Miss Andrews hear you. If you're caught, then you're sent back to bed!"

Penny's Joke

With these words uttered with a mischievous smile Penny slipped away to rouse certain other girls and get herself ready for the frolic. At midnight Penny and Virginia stole through the dark hall and down the stairs delightedly, imagining with every sound that Miss Andrews would open her door and discover them. When they reached the lower hall they found the other girls waiting. The house was in absolute darkness with the exception of a small light over a sign bearing the words "Those who wish to partake of the midnight feast must first find 12 members of the faculty who are hidden."

When they had recovered from their surprise, there was a regular scramble. The girls climbed over each other in their search into all manner of out of the way places where, one by one, they found the teachers. After hunting for almost an hour, all but one had been discovered and pulled out of hiding, laughing and as light-hearted as the girls themselves. Miss Andrews alone was still missing.

"Considering the effort Virginia and I made to pass her door without waking her, it seems as if she ought to be in her room," laughed Penelope.

"Everyone is hidden on this floor," Penny said.

"We have looked under and into everything that could possibly be big enough to hold her. The only spot we haven't been in is the closet, and she can't be there, because it is always locked."

"That's the very place, Penny. Somebody has locked her in for a joke."

"To show us how bravely she can withstand a whole lot full of candy," another girl added.

The Candy Closet At Brooks Manor the girls were required to keep their sweets in the closet they called the "candy closet." Each girl's boxes were marked with her own name. Every noon after lunch the closet was opened for minutes, and the girls were permitted to treat their friends.

Penelope, Virginia and a half-dozen others surrounded the closet while Penny went for the key.

"It must be very hard, Miss Andrews, to be locked up with some-

body else's candy," called Penelope teasingly.

Polly returned with the key, opened the door with great glee, and there, sure enough, was Miss Andrews, seated on the floor in the corner, cheerfully waiting to be discovered.

"Oh! Oh!" cried the girls, pouncing on her. "It has taken a whole hour to find you!"

"When they locked me in here, I was certain you would think about this place first of all."

"It took Penny to imagine you would eat a thing as nice as this in the closet," confided Polly, as she went to the dining room.

When the feast was over, back to the assembly room the gay party trooped, faculty and pupils mingling as would a crowd of merry school girls. All formality had been laid aside. If there lurked in the hearts of the new girls the slightest desire to experience the traditional midnight feast described in boarding school stories, the faculty took this wholesome way of satisfying their yearning. Dignity was discarded for this hour, and games and dancing were indulged in by the entire party.

It was two o'clock when Penny escorted Miss Andrews to her door. "Can't I come in for just a few minutes?" whispered the young girl.

"Indeed you may, but I ought to send you right to bed. You naughty girl, to be having a feast at midnight! The very idea of such a thing at Brooks Manor! I am ashamed of you, these days happy ones for you as my father think?" Miss Andrews pretended to be very stern, and Penelope laughed outright.

"Don't you worry about what Father will think. If I were to write and tell him that Miss Harder told me to stand on my head every morning at four o'clock, he'd think it was all right, and probably the best thing for me."

Miss Andrews dropped her facetious tone and slipped her arm around Penelope. "Tell me, my dear, are these days happy ones for you as my father think?"

"I haven't seen as much of you as I should like the past fortnight."

"I do love it here so much. I wouldn't want to go to any other school. Everybody is so wonderful to me, was the reassuring answer."

Miss Andrews smiled with grateful appreciation of the genuine enthusiasm of Penny's tone. "You must run along to bed now, child. Think how late it is!"

After throwing her arms impulsively around Miss Andrews, as she said goodnight, Penny sped down the hall to her own room.

(To be continued)

Hidden Birds

Each of the following sentences contains the name of a bird, the letters occurring in their correct order:

1. Take a rope with you.
2. Around his land railings were put at intervals.
3. Pick the aster nearest the gate.
4. We put her on the pony's back.
5. That house has a low rental.
6. Both rushed to the door when I knocked.
7. Tom and Bob lack caps today.
8. You must rest or keep quiet while others rest.
9. Over this wall ovis fly at night.
10. This nib is my favorite.

Key to puzzle (Waddles): Washington Crossing the Delaware.

The Adventures of Waddles



TO MR. MOUSE I SHOWED SURPRISE THAT HE SHOULD TAKE MY FOOD SUPPLIES.

SAID HE, YOU KNOW MICE EAT AT NIGHT. WOULD YOU CONSIDER IT POLITE

IF WE AWAKENED YOU TO BEG A PIECE OF CHEESE OR BIT OF EGGS?

SAID I, "IN FUTURE, FOOD AND DRINK YOU'LL FIND BENEATH THE KITCHEN SINK."

A Daring Pelican

In a pretty little cottage, only a few minutes away from Trafalgar Square, in London, Eng., lives a certain Mr. Hinton, surrounded by water, trees and gardens—and ducks, swans and pelicans!

Although his address is Duck Island, St. James Park, London, S. W. 1, Duck Island is not really an island; it is (as you would say at school) "a piece of land jutting out into the water." Still, it is as near as anything to an island, and there Mr. Hinton is especially stationed to keep a fatherly eye on the many varieties of feathered family that de-lurk the eyes of passers-by in the park.

"Do the birds know me?" recently remarked Mr. Hinton to a friend, "I should say they do. Sometimes they need my help. And the pelicans know quite a lot of people who pass by regularly. If they see them coming they'll get off those rocks and go to the railings in the hope of getting some fish or meat scraps."

On one occasion, a little girl with a toy clock, which boasted a miniature motorhorn, was watching these pelicans, the bulb of the motorhorn being conveniently near. Three of the pelicans looked solemnly on while the fourth fellow, with that daring look of a pelican, grasped the bulb between his great jaws and pressed it.

"Honk! Honk!"

Perhaps it was a reminder to Mr. Hinton that supper was desirable.

Q. What most resembles the half of a cheese?
A. The other half.

Q. Why does a sailor know there is a man in the moon?
A. Because he has been to sea.

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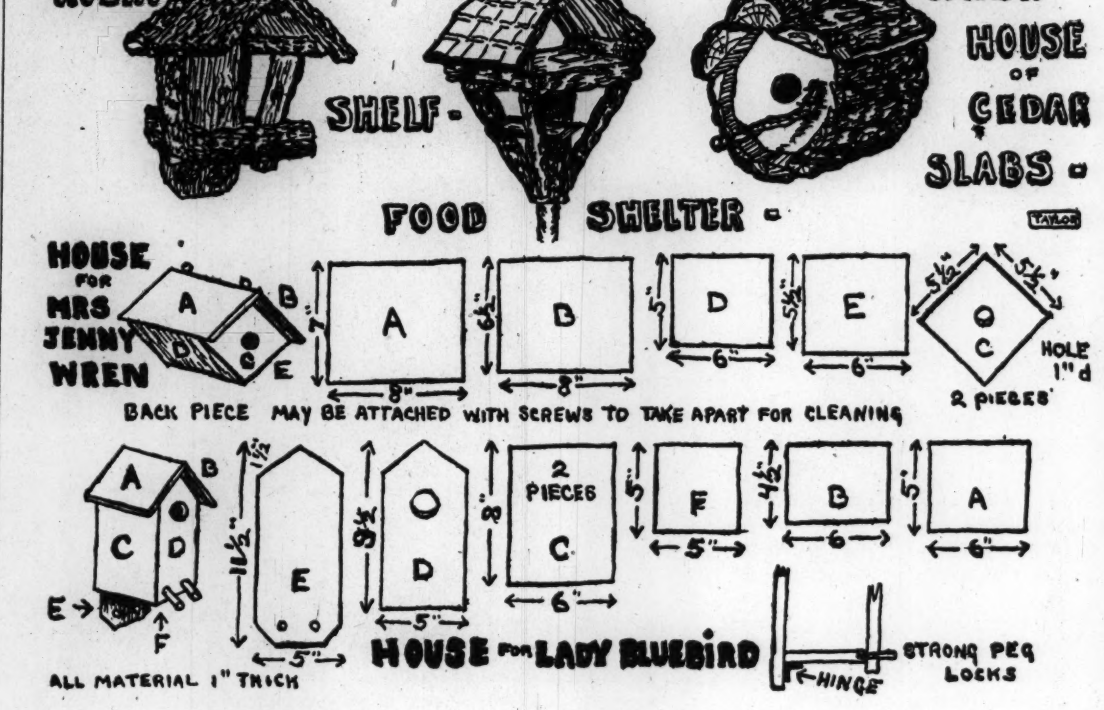
How to Make Bird Houses

WHEN spring comes along and the birds begin to arrive, searching for homes, you may perhaps get out your tool kit with the remark, "Wouldn't it be nice if Jenny Wren and Lady Bluebird would nest around our place this season? I'll make some houses that will invite them."

And what fun it is to make a bird house, for you are constructing

can enter. One piece of your house can be screwed on, rather than nailed, so that you can take it off and clean house at the end of the season.

A coat of gray, brown, dull green or white paint will protect the wood from the weather, but leave an unpainted space around the entrance. Some builders further insure dryness by nailing a strip of tin along the ridge of the roof, but this is not necessary if your edges fit well.



From "Bird Houses Boys Can Build," Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Ill.

something not only attractive, but useful and friendly!

There are three different kinds of bird houses, as you may have noticed:

1. Those made of sawed lumber.
2. Rustic ones, made of slabs of wood with the bark left on; or of pieces of tree trunk split, hollowed out, and screwed together again; or of sawed wood trimmed with bark or twigs.
3. Cement or stucco houses (which the birds do not like quite so well).

Some people make elaborate bird houses modeled on Washington's home at Mount Vernon, or Lincoln's log cabin. These are great fun to build, but experience shows that little birds like best the simple houses that remind them of the tree homes they had before towns and cities crowded everywhere.

The entrance to any house you build should be just the size for the bird who is invited in, and should slant slightly upward to keep the rain out.

With ordinary tools and a length of one-half inch pine, preferably weathered out of doors, you can make simple houses for wrens and bluebirds. It is a good thing to draw your patterns all out on the board, then saw the pieces along the lines.

Be sure that the ends are square and true, so that when you nail your house together you will have no bad cracks through which rain and wind

can enter.

It was very beautiful to watch the friendship between John and Sunny develop, and realize what love and patience can do to overcome fear. In fact, Sunny's fear was so completely overcome that he would allow John to pick him up and put him in a small necked vase, where he would remain for a few seconds as if playing hide-and-seek, coming up quickly at John's whistle to perch on the edge of the vase. To put him back in the cage was an easy task, though he was never very anxious to be put there when John played with him.

From then on every time John came anywhere near Sunny's cage, he would start talking to him in a low soothing voice, and make a trifle nearer to the cage than the time before. After many weeks of patient work, John was rewarded by being able to put his hand on the cage without Sunny trying to get away. The next step John took was to whistle as he came near the cage. Sunny would reply to this with chirping notes, which usually, finished in a gay crescendo. In his own bird language he seemed to be happy that the burden of fear was dropping from him.

Like most canaries, Sunny loved a piece of apple, and this acted as a splendid medium for John to use in making friends. Sunny had now become tame, and when John stuck the piece of apple between the bars, he would run along his perch and start pecking at it before John had removed his fingers. John always stood by to watch Sunny's little, sharp beak bit holes in the apple, while he generally said: "Like it, Sunny?" to which Sunny would reply in staccato notes as if saying, "Yes, yes."

After many months of training, John decided it was time to open the door of the cage and let Sunny fly around the room. It was amazing to see the tiny ball of yellow fluff walk toward the open door, stand there for a moment, and then fly to the next piece of apple on the wall or light on some object near by. John held a piece of apple in his mouth, would follow wherever Sunny went, urging him in a gentle, coaxing voice to come and get the apple. At first Sunny would fly around trying to get the apple without getting too close to John, but without much success. He would fly off to light on something for a moment, but never lost sight of John and the apple.

After many unsuccessful attempts to get a piece of the apple, he finally perched on a ledge near where John stood and started to scold and scold, much to John's amusement, who almost lost the apple by laughing. Then, as if realizing that there was absolutely nothing to fear, his little throat expanded into a triumphant song and he flew toward John's head. With wings outspread, he stood poised as if wondering what to do next; then with a toss of his head, he hopped down to John's nose, and started to eat the apple which he held in his mouth. To give him a surer footing, John held up his finger, and Sunny gladly jumped on it, hopping back to John's nose to peck

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From then on every time John came anywhere near Sunny's cage, he would start talking to him in a low soothing voice, and make a trifle nearer to the cage than the time before. After many weeks of patient work, John was rewarded by being able to put his hand on the cage without Sunny trying to get away. The next step John took was to whistle as he came near the cage. Sunny would reply to this with chirping notes, which usually, finished in a gay crescendo. In his own bird language he seemed to be happy that the burden of fear was dropping from him.

Like most canaries, Sunny loved a piece of apple, and this acted as a splendid medium for John to use in making friends. Sunny had now become tame, and when John stuck the piece of apple between the bars, he would run along his perch and start pecking at it before John had removed his fingers. John always stood by to watch Sunny's little, sharp beak bit holes in the apple, while he generally said: "Like it, Sunny?" to which Sunny would reply in staccato notes as if saying, "Yes, yes."

After many months of training, John decided it was time to open the door of the cage and let Sunny fly around the room. It was amazing to see the tiny ball of yellow fluff walk toward the open door, stand there for a moment, and then fly to the next piece of apple on the wall or light on some object near by. John held a piece of apple in his mouth, would follow wherever Sunny went, urging him in a gentle, coaxing voice to come and get the apple. At first Sunny would fly around trying to get the apple without getting too close to John, but without much success. He would fly off to light on something for a moment, but never lost sight of John and the apple.

Probably a store, club, or school near your home has an exhibit from which you can get ideas. Catalogues from bird-house dealers who advertise in various magazines will give you more designs. There is a book called "Bird Houses Boys Can Build," by Slepert, published by the Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Ill. The United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C., has a pamphlet for 15 cents called "Fifty Common Birds" (Bulletin No. 513); and another, which is free, containing all sorts of plans and designs with advice on locations, "Bird Houses and How to Build Them" (Bulletin No. 609).

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Probably

EDUCATIONAL

Christian Education in China at the Crossroads

Changsha, China.
Special Correspondence

THE present moment is one of critical importance to Christian education in China. For almost two years a storm has been raging over the question of missionary schools. In the eyes of the more rabid nationalists it is inconceivable that the direction of the educational policies should rest in foreign hands, however kindly disposed they may find these schools. The Christian schools are thus open to attack because their support and management is from abroad.

Moreover, the return from the West of well trained Chinese students with advanced degrees and the fact that many of these are telling their countrymen that Christianity is a spent force abroad, coupled with the powerful effect of certain lecturers like Professor Dewey and Bertrand Russell, cause the Chinese students to feel that education and religion must be separated, not alone in public schools, but in church schools as well. Indeed, some of the educators most in vogue tell the Chinese that it is an insult to the independence of a child to bring him any religious training whatever.

While the Christian schools have for a long time been engaged in trying to remove the first of these sources of opposition by making places for more and more Chinese educators, it is still true that the most of the support for Christian schools comes from abroad, and it is furthermore true that the contribution of these schools is more in the direction of western subjects in the curriculum. But these are offset by the desire at the earliest possible date to remedy this defect; none are more earnest in their desire to find and support teachers in the Chinese departments.

The Students' Attack

Today the point of attack is, therefore, being shifted to the second of these charges. In the government schools throughout Asia and in a few outstanding and notable exceptions, the management is inefficient because the students have practically gained the upper hand over the faculties and principals. There is still some amount of discipline in the Christian schools. Time is wasted in Chinese schools over strikes concerning trivial matters; in Christian schools these strikes sometimes occur, but not so frequently and not with student triumph. Therefore, they are the object of attack. The greatest amount of sympathy can come to a group of students who openly seek to overthrow discipline, so the student unions camouflage their real grievances and charge these schools with being the advance guard of "imperialism." The whole Christian movement is sometimes so interpreted. The argument runs about as follows:

Religion is a drug to lull to sleep the conscience and heart of man. Western nations, and China, have already made roads on her independence, but today forcible measures are taken to keep out of her. Hence the indirect attack on our integrity through their powerful opiate, religion. Unless we must arouse herself and recover her educational rights, for education must reinforce religion.

There are several phases in connection with these movements, and they are applied indiscriminately to political, religious, or educational matters, with a powerful sting. "Imperialism" is the first of these, because of the position of China in various directions where foreigners have an undue influence. It is the charge that Chinese sanctions are being undermined where the Chinese and western cultures come into contact, but the educators are not personally responsible for this evil, since the places where this happens are those places where the old Chinese arrangements fail to measure up to modern ideals. "Recovery of educational rights" is a revival and powerful phrase in the agitation against Christian schools. To the student unions this means the elimination of foreign control and of the Christian teachings given in the schools.

Nevertheless the Christian schools are still the most efficient ones in the country, and if they are closed many a youth will be thereby debarred from any sort of education. The educational authorities realize this fact and have been trying to find some way to continue these schools while at the same time bringing them into the national system. Last November the Ministry of Education brought forward a new set of regulations for the registration of schools maintained from abroad. These require that the president or at least the vice-president shall be a Chinese, and that the boards of control, if there are such, shall have a Chinese majority. The curricula are to conform to those of the Government, they are not to have religious propaganda as their aim, and are not to make their courses in religion compulsory. For the last three months these regulations have been seriously debated both among the Christian educators and the anti-Christian student movements. The former find difficulties which threaten the future of the Christian movement, and the latter consider that religion must be prohibited altogether and not permitted even as an elective.

Christian Educators Confer

The Christian educators have met in two or three conferences, one of them recently closed at Shanghai having been attended by a widely representative group of college teachers and officers. The majority sentiment was clear that as soon as the necessary officers and trustees can be found, the schools shall become Chinese. That would remove the charge that the schools are alien and denationalizing.

But on the last two regulations

there was a wide difference of opinion. Most of the Chinese argued in favor of the regulations as they stand, pointing out that they are a fair compromise and represent a serious and friendly attempt to harmonize the conflicting views, with the hope of allaying the serious opposition to the Christian schools. That they do not forbid religious instruction as similar regulations formerly did in Japan is pointed to as proof that they will be administered liberally. In fact, some of the Chinese believe that the regulations may be evaded in many different ways.

The foreign members, with a few exceptions, consider that while voluntary religious instruction may be quite as effective in bringing up a child as compulsion, these regulations

are a radical minister. Meanwhile the anti-Christian group is fighting against the regulation as going too far altogether in the direction of recognizing Christianity. For these regulations and other questions wherein the minister had offended the students—he is the conservative who has been at the back of the movement to revive the classics, thus incurring the ill will of the radical elements—he has been attacked, his house fired and he himself driven into retirement. In his place a radical minister sits in the office, and the student union in Peking has brought tremendous pressure on him either to rescind the regulations entirely or to prohibit religious instruction in all schools, public or private. They have succeeded in getting some edicts issued to meet their wishes, but these are not thus far being enforced, and the fighting now going on will probably cause a rest in this direction. The Cabinet, with greater foresight than the student unions, refuses to abrogate the November regulations, and remains to be seen whether any of the Christian schools will register under them, or whether, in case they apply, the pressure from the students will be too strong for the feeble Government in Peking.

Meanwhile the student unions are attempting throughout the country to get the students to leave the Christian schools. Many of the Chinese institutions are willing to accept such students on full standing. Thus far these efforts have been successful to only a slight degree, because serious students, especially of college grade, are not so easily won over. The educational superiority of these Christian schools and are not conscious of becoming enslaved through their experiences in them. But the social pressure and the cry of patriotism do have their effect on certain classes of students, and their absence from the Christian schools is

"Pet Day" at School

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Hobo College in Chicago

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

THE Hobo College of Chicago, in closing its winter season, has recently graduated a hobo student body that must be the better for attendance at this unique educational institution. For when the spring jobs open up and hobo take to the road, the college closes its doors. Perhaps next winter many of these same men will drift back with the railroad gangs and again crowd the rough benches in the room on West Washington Street, once more to hear and discuss the talks given there by university professors and social experts. Now, however, they are scattering, and only they themselves know whether or not they go out with a new attitude gained through the classes, and a memory, possibly, that men back in the world live care about the hobo and are trying to help society to make right adjustments with him.

"What is our purpose? What are the men after?" repeated Dr. Ben L. Reitman, the director, in an interview at the Hobo College. "Well, why are you here?" he asked suddenly of the 200 hoboes gathered for the afternoon session. The answers came back severally. "To improve myself." "To be with other men." "To hear the speakers." "To talk things out." "To get an education."

"You hear? As a matter of fact, they come to the college for every reason, from keeping warm to studying their own relationship to the structure of society," he explained. "And we try to give them a chance to think straight. Adrift, many would join the destructive element of radicals. Here they are improving their outlook and through discussion, facing constructively some of their problems under the steady leadership of speakers who are interested and truthful."

In addition to lectures we have concerts and social gatherings as at any college. Also, we take crowds to 'pop' concerts and good plays. Then, of course, we avail ourselves of the splendid opportunities for free education at the Field Museum, Historical Society, and Art Institute.

Of the lectures given at the college, Dr. Martin H. Bickham of the United Charities and a member of the volunteer Hobo College faculty

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felt. If these schools fail to register, particularly when the Chinese Christian educators are all in favor of doing so, it is possible that many more will drift away altogether from Christian influences who might have been enlisted for future Christian leadership. Hence the critical importance of a right decision which on the one hand will conserve the purposes of these schools as a part of the Christian movement, and on the other retain their place as a part of the accepted Chinese educational system.

A Radical Minister

Meanwhile the anti-Christian group is fighting against the regulation as going too far altogether in the direction of recognizing Christianity. For these regulations and other questions wherein the minister had offended the students—he is the conservative who has been at the back of the movement to revive the classics, thus incurring the ill will of the radical elements—he has been attacked, his house fired and he himself driven into retirement. In his place a radical minister sits in the office, and the student union in Peking has brought tremendous pressure on him either to rescind the regulations entirely or to prohibit religious instruction in all schools, public or private. They have succeeded in getting some edicts issued to meet their wishes, but these are not thus far being enforced, and the fighting now going on will probably cause a rest in this direction. The Cabinet, with greater foresight than the student unions, refuses to abrogate the November regulations, and remains to be seen whether any of the Christian schools will register under them, or whether, in case they apply, the pressure from the students will be too strong for the feeble Government in Peking.

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Do Schools Aim for Black-Coated Jobs?

An Instructive Survey

Leicester, Eng.
Special Correspondence

IN ORDER to test the truth of the opinion uttered at the recent meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce that the schools today produce young people who

prefer to become black-coated workers rather than workers for practical and manual trades, two investigations have been conducted in the north of England.

At Carlisle the director of education caused inquiries to be made as to the occupations the older boys in 15 elementary schools would like to follow when they leave school. The inquiry was answered by 850 boys near the leaving age, and the replies were distributed as follows:

Transport service on railway, motor, etc. 158
Building and furnishing trades, joiners, cabinet-makers, etc. 141
Professions 130
Clerical work in offices, shops, etc. 96
Farm life 86
Salesmen in shops 85
Civil Service and Post Office 47
Factory work 38
His Majesty's Forces, naval and military 21
Unskilled labor 18
Printing and allied trades 14
Miscellaneous 6

A remarkable feature was the variety of careers chosen in even the smallest schools. Out of 30 boys in one top class no less than 20 different careers were selected. Among them were the following: ranger, sculptor, ship's steward, missionary, money-lender, insurance agent, wagon inspector, horse dealer, artist, traveler, camper, ship's cook, rancher, window cleaner, jockey, pavior, hotel boots, and sweep. The total result shows that clerical occupations certainly do not attract the majority, nor even a large proportion.

The second investigation was conducted among boys who had left the secondary schools in Leeds during the last two years. Here, again, the actual careers chosen prove that secondary schools do not prepare merely for "black-coated" jobs.

Black-coated jobs 135
Agriculture, horticulture, etc. 123
Trades, manufacturing, navy, army, etc. 151
Unskilled labor 106
Other schools 46
Not known 20

In both primary and secondary schools, therefore, the children show a distinct preference for practical occupations, and take up such occupations on leaving school.

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Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Do you think the public highways should be used alike by private passenger cars and commercial busses for the transport of passengers and freight? Or—

In your opinion, should these commercial companies own, construct, and maintain their own rights of way, as the steam railroads do, and under approximately the same laws that govern the railroads? Or—

Do you think it better that the state build special roads, and let a right of way be taken sufficient to earn a proper interest on the investment, and for maintenance? And

Is it your opinion that the railroads should be given preference where bus lines parallel their right of way? (See Monitor of March 8, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, and Jan. 6, 7, 22, 23, Feb. 27.)

In addition to locating the article you want, the price, and the name and address of the firm selling the commodity, what further value do you find in reading the advertisements in the Monitor?

Are the ideas you gather from the "ads" helpful in selecting clothes, hats, food, homes, automobiles, and endless other articles?

Does the "ads" have news value to you?

Does an illustration attract you to an "ad"?

Do "ads" have educational value?

Do you naturally patronize those who advertise?

Do you have more confidence in a house you know by its "ads"?

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is to assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary school.

Education in English Prisons

by Devoted, Voluntary Teachers

THE occasion of the bicentenary of John Howard naturally turns men's thoughts to prison reform. Little by little we are arriving at the position that no punishment is justifiable unless it brings about the reformation of the punished. Even now in these enlightened days a term of imprisonment too often means the manufacture of a professional criminal. But much has been done, thanks to the devoted labors of Howard and his followers, to stir our consciences in the matter.

In most of the English prisons nowadays regular classes are held by trained teachers, and the instruction is properly graded to the mental attainments of the prisoners. To the immense credit of the community much instruction is absolutely voluntary. It would be possible to tell a moving story of much devoted labor and self-sacrifice in this attempt to ameliorate the lot of these unhappy people, and to fit them to take their places again in society. There is, for instance, one country prison which two elementary teachers visit twice every week to take up the history, geography and elementary economics.

There are no holidays for prisoners, and so eagerly do they look forward to these classes that the teachers have actually foregone their own holidays for a period of nearly two years they have come without intermission. Even Christmas eve was no holiday for them, and they would actually have come on Christmas day, too, if the governor had not absolutely forbidden it. He could not bring himself to tax their generosity to this point. They live at some distance from the prison, and have to undertake an hour's journey by train each way, so that their task consumes at least four hours every time they come. And this usual immediately after their work in their own schools is over. They leave

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America's Rural Schools

Forging Steadily Ahead

Washington, D. C.
Special Correspondence

DESPITE the movement of population cityward, over 5,000,000 American children are receiving their education—and their only education—in the little schoolhouse at the crossroads. If we could make a sweeping circle of the whole country by airplane and look down from that point of vantage upon these many thousands of centers, only thus could we actually visualize the extent to which they constitute the educational opportunity of future citizens. Probably only the barest handful of specialists realize that in a large number of the states the schools of rural communities or of small towns serving the surrounding country districts far outnumber those of the cities. Louisiana, for instance, outside of New Orleans, is almost exclusively rural school State, and through the South and West a more or less similar condition prevails. Some slight idea of their number can be most succinctly conveyed by citing the fact that 63 of the states have more than 500 one-teacher schools apiece, and Iowa, Illinois and Pennsylvania have the astonishing number of 9000 each. The total number for the whole country is 168,000.

The question is, What sort of opportunity shall the children of these vast areas be offered? Here in America we are pledged to give every future citizen not only elementary, but also secondary education. The cities and larger towns have in the past 50 years made a strenuous and on the whole, it may be said, a conscientious and effective effort to make adequate provision for this training. But it must be admitted that the educational opportunity of the rural districts remains still the weakest spot of the school system.

Gratifying Change

Therefore it is highly gratifying to have presented an outline of present conditions throughout the country, and to get a picture of the steady advances that are being made, as revealed in the advance sheets of the biennial survey of education in the United States (1923-1924) published by the Federal Bureau of Education. Only this national and official agency alone can assemble the data on a nation-wide scale, and hence its bulletins represent the most complete and authoritative information.

In the present report just issued, entitled "Constructive Tendencies in Rural Education," Mrs. Katherine M. Cook summarizes the progress achieved in this field of educational endeavor and also the pressing problems. Most encouraging is the increasing amount of financial aid directed to local communities by the states. Seventeen have added to the support already in effect or have improved methods of distributing the funds. Seven of the states, Indiana, West Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Missouri, have, moreover, promoted legislative programs involving state aid to rural schools. The importance of such

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America's Rural Schools

Forging Steadily Ahead

Washington, D. C.
Special Correspondence

DESPITE the movement of population cityward, over 5,000,000 American children are receiving their education—and their only education—in the little schoolhouse at the crossroads. If we could make a sweeping circle of the whole country by airplane and look down from that point of vantage upon these many thousands of centers, only thus could we actually visualize the extent to which they constitute the educational opportunity of future citizens. Probably only the barest handful of specialists realize that in a large number of the states the schools of rural communities or of small towns serving the surrounding country districts far outnumber those of the cities. Louisiana, for instance, outside of New Orleans, is almost exclusively rural school State, and through the South and West a more or less similar condition prevails. Some slight idea of their number can be most succinctly conveyed by citing the fact that 63 of the states have more than 500 one-teacher schools apiece, and Iowa, Illinois and Pennsylvania have the astonishing number of 9000 each. The total number for the whole country is 168,000.

The question is, What sort of opportunity shall the children of these vast areas be offered? Here in America we are pledged to give every future citizen not only elementary, but also secondary education. The cities and larger towns have in the past 50 years made a strenuous and on the whole, it may be said, a conscientious and effective effort to make adequate provision for this training. But it must be admitted that the educational opportunity of the rural districts remains still the weakest spot of the school system.

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MORE SHORT COVERING IS IN EVIDENCE

Market Very Irregular as Bulls and Bears Strive for Control

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Stock prices made further recovery in today's market, when it became apparent that distress selling and the liquidation of large weakened, speculative accounts had been completed, at least temporarily.

Hurries of selling took place at intervals, but offerings generally were well absorbed, scores of issues selling 1/2 to nearly 5 points above yesterday's final quotations.

The return flow of funds to the New York money market, following the heavy withdrawals during the last two weeks, was reflected in the lowering of the call money rate.

Favorable trade reports appeared during the day from several of the oil, motor, steel, copper, and railroad equipment companies.

While the rallies in various issues invited heavy profit-taking by professional traders, who had bought stocks "for a run," the general stability of the market to this selling also led to extensive short covering.

Among the issues after yesterday's closing levels were Atlantic Refining, Pan-American B. Marine preferred, United Fruit, American Water Works, Texas Gulf Sulphur, Ludlum Steel, American Ice and S. East Iron Pipe.

Trading showed a substantial reduction in volume, but this was widely accepted as a good sign.

Foreign exchanges were irregular at the opening, with the dollar unchanged at \$4.85 and Belgian francs plunging to a new low level at 3.63 1/2 cents.

A sharp rally in French obligations, following the announcement that balancing of the Government's budget was virtually assured, featuring up to day's bond trading. Gains in these issues, most of which recently had been depressed to the year's lowest levels, ranged from 1/2 to 3/4 points, with the Government's 7 1/2 leading the upturn.

Other foreign issues pointed or were being recovered by Belgian, Serbian, Polish, Czechoslovakian, Hungarian and German bonds.

A related recovery in domestic obligations, aided by the improvement in the stock market, carried prices of various railroad public utility and industrial issues up 1 to 3 points.

Delaware and Hudson, Frisco, Erie and Seaboard issues headed for the new movement in the carrier group, and other strong features were International Telephone 5 1/2, Skelly Oil, Steel 4 1/2 and Consolidated Coal 5 1/2.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	Boston New York
Overnight	5 1/2
Outside com'l paper	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Year money	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Cash com'l paper	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Indiv. cos. col. loans	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

Today's Previous

Bar silver in New York	65 1/2
Bar silver in London	30 1/2
Bar gold in New York	84 1/2
Mexican dollars	50

Clearing House Figures

Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$107,000,000
Y. ago today	\$104,000,000
Balance	\$4,000,000
Y. ago today	\$3,000,000
R. Bank credit	\$4,799,777
Y. ago today	\$7,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
60 days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
90 days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
120 days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
180 days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
240 days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
360 days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4

Non-eligible and private eligible banks in general 1/4 per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

Country	Rate
United States	4 1/2
France	4 1/2
Germany	4 1/2
Italy	4 1/2
Japan	4 1/2
Sweden	4 1/2
Norway	4 1/2
Denmark	4 1/2
Finland	4 1/2
Poland	4 1/2
Czechoslovakia	4 1/2
Hungary	4 1/2
Rumania	4 1/2
Greece	4 1/2
Portugal	4 1/2
Spain	4 1/2
Belgium	4 1/2
Netherlands	4 1/2
Switzerland	4 1/2
Austria	4 1/2
Yugoslavia	4 1/2
Serbia	4 1/2
Croatia	4 1/2
Slovenia	4 1/2
Bulgaria	4 1/2
Russia	4 1/2
Ukraine	4 1/2
Belarus	4 1/2
Lithuania	4 1/2
Latvia	4 1/2
Estonia	4 1/2
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Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Rate
United States	4 1/2
France	4 1/2
Germany	4 1/2
Italy	4 1/2
Japan	4 1/2
Sweden	4 1/2
Norway	4 1/2
Denmark	4 1/2
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BOSTON BANK STOCKS

Bank	Price
American Trust Co.	25 1/2
Bank of America	25 1/2
Bank of Boston	25 1/2
Bank of Montreal	25 1/2
Bank of New York	25 1/2
Bank of the City	25 1/2
Bank of the South	25 1/2
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\$3,300,000

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Second Series

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the American-Dominica

Interest payable in New York at offices of Lee, Higginson & Company, Inc., New York, New York, exempt from Dominican Tax, callable before March 1, 1930, sufficient to retire \$100,000 of the bonds at call by lot at 101 and interest one-twelfth of the issue each year. The following information has been furnished us by the Dominican Republic Administration 5½% Sink Fund \$6,700,000 issued in 1927.

of \$10,000,000, constituted by the Republic agrees shall be the President of the Republic. He will become the first chairman of the Council of Ministers (Cabinet) after the retirement of the President.

1907, to December 31, 1910, to December 31, 1925, averaged requirements on entire bill amount to.....
and on Dominican Government revenues have been ample

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6%
Federal Income Tax up
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WE & HOW

and Haberdashery
Phone Bowdoin 1169-R
Remont Place, Boston

INSULL PROPERTIES
S. Tex., April 1—Headquarters of electric power service company owned by Samuel Insull in Texas and Mexico will be removed from Antonio to Dallas. Five new operating in the south will be controlled by Insull. Their value is estimated at \$100,000,000.

for \$25,000,000. They are known as Central Power Company, Texas Public Service Company, Texas Utilities Company, Eastern Gas & Electric Company, Samuel Insull Company. A lot of power and light plants in operation in various parts of the country are centrally located.

END WORKING HOURS
By Special Cable
ESTER, April 1—The strike, which the Federation of American Spinners has been ta-

members spinning America resulted in a vote short of 50 percent in favor of extending hours to 35 weekly from April 1 to the end of May. Another ballot was taken at the end of May.

O. April 1 — Montgon
Co. will report an increas
n 10 per cent in March a
March, 1925, was \$18,07
s the fourth largest m
r.

RAILWAYS INVESTME

Railways Investment for
d Dec. 31, 1935, reports
\$831,261 after taxes and
compared with \$751,804 in

\$3,300,000
Dominican Republic
 5½% Sinkings
 Second Series
 at maturity at 101
 and the approval of the U
 the American-Dominican
 interest payable in New
 at offices of Lee, Higginson
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Mortgage Real Estate B
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 6%
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 S. Tex., April 1.—Haudau
 electric power service com
 by Samuel Insull in the
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 Texas Central Power Com
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 and Insull's Electric & Com
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END WORKING HOURS
 By Special Cable
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WOMENY WARD & CO.
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RAILWAYS INVESTED
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Emphatically yes! And mainly from the overconfidence or the indifference of its friends. Not all the noisy clamor, the political intrigues, the lavish expenditures of the wets in and out of Congress could overthrow the edifice patiently reared after half a century of agitation, if those who built it would defend it with the zeal they showed in its erection. But if they think the job done when a defensive work against the powers of darkness has been thrown up, and neglect to man it with devoted defenders, keep it well supplied with ammunition and, above all, be eternally watchful and vigilant to repel assaults, they will see the fortress fallen and the peaceful city behind given over to sack.

Prohibition is strongly entrenched in the law. Happily that is true. To repeal the Eighteenth Amendment would require, first, affirmative action by a vote of two-thirds of the membership of both Houses of Congress, or else that two-thirds of the states—thirty-two in all—should unite in demanding a convention for that purpose; and, secondly, that when the amendment should have been presented in either of these ways it should be ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures, or by conventions in three-fourths of the states.

Obviously this process would require years of agitation even if, as is wholly improbable, it could ever be carried to a successful conclusion. But it is equally obvious that it is the goal toward which the wets are striving, and to the attainment of which all their noisy expedients of propaganda and all their criminal encouragement of lawbreaking are directed. It is clear, too, that, if they are to hope for the elimination of prohibition from the Constitution, they must keep liquor ever in the consciousness—and the stomachs—of multitudes of people.

Five years of complete enforcement of prohibition, five years during which no noisy minority could be kept artificially stimulated to persistent demands for the return of King Alcohol, would end the wet propaganda forever. A nation once thoroughly dealcoholized, like the individual in like case, would be free from the craving for the poison and would go about its business deaf to the entreaties of distillers and brewers. Nobody recognizes this better than the wets. Hence their sinister encouragement of the bootleggers in secret, and their excited denunciation of them in public.

But if the overthrow of constitutional prohibition is improbable, or, at worst, a disaster not to be apprehended for many years to come, the devitalizing of the enforcement laws is a matter of immediate concern. The purpose of the wet agitators today, like that of the distillers, brewers and saloon keepers ten years ago, is to get people to drink. A so-called "tonic" today; "light wines and beer" tomorrow; whiskey and gin the days to come, is the vision before them. They urge that prohibition be "liberalized" so that the bootlegger may be extirpated, knowing well enough that the shield of legalized wine and beer will afford a shelter whence, with redoubled activity, he can pursue his nefarious distribution of the more potent liquors.

In order to accustom the public mind to this prospect, the wet propagandists are tireless in seeking publicity. The records of Congress are filled with bills which have no chance of ever getting out of committee. Newspaper polls are artfully stimulated. State legislatures are besieged with petitions. Demands are made for new referendums, even in states in which the prohibition policy has been ratified by a popular vote within two years. New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island fairly choke the Nation with alcoholic vapors. And finally, beginning next Monday, a congressional inquiry, which should never have been ordered, will enable the wet newspapers to fill their columns with mesmeric testimony of the evils of a law against which every force of disorder, immorality and crime is arrayed. There may be, doubtless, as honest and sincere men aligned with the forces of repeal, but beyond question the powers of evil are a unit behind the movement.

It is the duty of those who believe in prohibition as a profoundly serviceable moral and economic force to meet this attack in kind. Its foes are well organized and lavishly subsidized. Strongest of the organized bodies by which prohibition was effected and by which it can now be defended is the Anti-Saloon League, which deserves to the fullest degree the support, both moral and financial, of Americans having social welfare at heart. But individual activity, as well as organized resistance, is necessary. If those who believe in a sober America would but voice their opinions as forcefully and as steadily as do those who are striving to break down the barrier of the Eighteenth Amendment, the true opinion of the Nation would be more accurately represented.

Particularly is this true of the women of America. Perhaps they may be unaware of the way in which they are misrepresented by the proponents of a policy friendly to liquor. These propagandists are persistently claiming that the sentiment of womankind has changed; that the sex which furnished much of the moral force which drove out the saloon is now prepared to witness its return without unting against it. Abominably false as is the assertion, it can only be disproved and demolished by the action of women themselves. We do not for an instant doubt that this action will be speedily taken.

The danger points today are the press and the politicians. Both are responsive to public opinion when so expressed as to have no doubt of its character. Letters to editors, to legislators, to enforcement officials, to senators and representatives in Congress will serve to indicate to them what the desire of their readers or constituents may be, much more vividly than will discredited straw votes. If the sober sense of the Nation is expressed where recognition of it is most needed, the danger to prohibition will be averted. But if to the restless and shrewd activity of the wets nothing is opposed save lethargy and indifference, prohibition will not only be in danger—it will be lost.

In the last few years so many incidents have occurred which but a few months previously had seemed utterly impossible, that when one records the fact that today there is happening in Ireland something that has been longed for but believed to be beyond possibility, it merely arouses mild comment. But what is taking place today is, nevertheless, an incident which cannot be classed in any wise as among the smaller events of the present time. For on April 1, for the first time in history, North and South—King's Irish and Pope's Irish—are to meet in common council to consider the affairs of their common country. Some might object that this council is not of a permanent nature, that it is dealing with matters of but slight importance, and so on, but, even granting all this, the fact cannot be denied that a start is being made in the right direction, and few will deny that a start once made well, the race is partly won.

This meeting in common council is the more significant because of the evidence it provides of the "spirit of Locarno" in the world's thought, at a time when, following Geneva, some are claiming that that spirit has lost its force. It is not necessary to detail the incidents which led to the present harmonious arrangement, but some of them can be recalled to advantage. In 1920 the "Partition" Act was passed, but meeting with repentment and rebellion in both South and North it was not confirmed by the Treaty of 1922, which finally established the two governments in Ireland. The problem of the boundaries was, however, left to be determined at a later date. And Ireland started to put her house in order.

When Ramsay MacDonald took up the reins of office in England, however, he discovered among the "unfinished business" of the former Government this unsettled question. And at once he determined that, in the interest of law and order, the issue must be settled without delay. Hence the announcement was shortly forthcoming that a commission would be appointed, in order that the entire matter might be brought to a satisfactory conclusion as soon as possible. The announcement, despite its beneficent intent, aroused consternation in both Dublin and Belfast, for those whom the decision intimately affected realized far more clearly than could those who were dealing with the question more or less academically, that delimitation of boundaries between the two divisions of Ireland would be virtually impossible. But nevertheless, the commission having been appointed, it devolved upon its members to make the attempt to solve this knotty problem.

The full history of the commission's work may never be written, but one may know that it is full of records of difficulties wrestled with and critical incidents faced. What was to be done regarding the report which must be brought out as a result of the conferences? The idea of physical delimitation showed itself to be more and more unthinkable as the days passed. And then it was that the "spirit of Locarno" prevailed, to the extent that the boundary question was dropped and a compact of mutual advantage was reached between Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Cosgrave, and Sir James Craig. It was ratified by the people, with a unanimity that was astounding, and today the first meeting of the common council is to take place.

Events continue to prove that Milton was more than right when he penned the lines:

Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war.

Reasonable persons who are not in a position to judge understandingly for themselves probably will be quite disposed to accept as correct the conclusions of criminologists and students who have devoted much study to the alleged causes of crime and the remedies which have been applied, to the effect that capital punishment is not a deterrent to crime. During each legislative session in those states where the extreme penalty is supposed to be exacted in capital cases, efforts are made by those who seek the abolition of this penalty to bring about changes in the law. There is never a dearth of voluntary testimony, logical, convincing, and apparently based upon recorded experience, in support of the proposal to substitute life imprisonment for the ancient penalty.

But to date little progress has been made in effecting this desired alteration. There are always those who cling tenaciously to the belief that only by some process of physical extermination can society be made safe from the men and women who, in the heat of passion or with malice aforethought, take the lives of their fellows. This belief is, at best, but a relic of the old rule which demanded an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, based, perhaps, upon the theory that two wrongs may, in some way, make a right.

It is hardly sufficient for the average citizen who is morally certain that his interest in the matter will never be more than academic to disclaim any responsibility for the welfare of society or of the criminal. No doubt even those who are called upon to pay the penalty for their own misdeeds might with equal indifference declare that they have taken no conscious part in deciding what penalty should be exacted. It may be imagined, also, that those who most grievously offend do not, when controlled by vicious influences, stop to think of the price they will be called upon to pay.

The reasonable theory, which no one is yet ready to abandon, is that the object sought in inflicting punishment of any kind is the reformation of the guilty. And it is encouraging to note that gratifying progress in this respect is being made in nearly every civilized country in the world. Precaution against a repetition of the offense goes to an indefensible extreme when the destruction of the criminal is invoked. It being made to appear that capital punishment does not operate as a deterrent to those tempted to commit crime, there is little ground left upon which to defend that ancient practice. Men and women

are being reformed and rehabilitated daily. Every prison furnishes its record of these transformations.

By what right does one human being close the door of hope against another? In the divine economy, as it is now understood, no such right or privilege is claimed or reserved. Surely it can hardly be asserted that it has been delegated.

There is a revival, in the thickly populated areas adjacent to New York City, in those communities which are bordered or intersected by navigable rivers or narrow bays, of that ancient discussion of the relative rights of land traffic as opposed to those claimed by water craft. It affects, of course, those conflicting rights which arise over the older established privilege of boats of all kinds to assert their right of way, at all times during the day or night, in the channels which they used, or are presumed to have had the right to use, long before men built bridges above and across them. This continuing right is recognized by the laws of every civilized nation, despite the inconveniences which have multiplied with the increasing use of horse-drawn and motor vehicles.

So it has come to pass that in the rivers and natural waterways intersecting populous cities and the main highways and streets, a puffing tug, a pleasure craft, or any other vessel of a similar character, may pompously and imperiously demand the right of way, thus compelling the deliberate opening of a drawbridge, or a series of drawbridges, while scores or hundreds of wheeled vehicles and pedestrians wait with patience for it to pass, and by that simple act exemplify the majesty and power of law and precedent.

It is interesting to observe, in the unrelenting operation of this particular law, that however much those compelled to it object or demur, the drawbridges continue to rise at the required signal, and that there is nothing left for those who chafe and fret but to cool their heels until the time comes when they can proceed. It might be claimed that the whole category of human liberties is violated by this simple but antiquated law. Speeding railway trains, running on fixed schedules by which they are expected to connect with other trains at their terminals, are halted peremptorily. Automobile tourists on cross-country routes, trucks laden with the food necessary to supply a city, men and women hastening on errands of mercy, and workers on their way to and from their daily tasks, are all subjected to the same rule.

The object lesson is one which bears study and consideration. There is presented more than an intimation of what one might expect in the exercise of despotic or arbitrary authority. It is adherence to precedent carried almost to an extreme. Thus observed, in what seems its immutability, one may better realize the privileges so generously enjoyed by those who are citizens of a nation which accords to the people the right to make and change its laws as they see fit. It might inspire a willingness to yield obedience to the reasonable and logical laws which are representative of the popular desire or popular will. It should not be said of a free people that they obey only those laws which they cannot violate.

"Peace Hath Her Victories"

When the Drawbridge Opens

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Editorial Notes

Whether or not one agrees with all of the views of Capt. Gilbert Frankau, British Army officer and novelist, expressed on his recent arrival in America, there is no question that much that he stated concerning the importance of a proper sense of friendship between Great Britain and the United States is true. "If these two great English-speaking nations had worked together since the Treaty of Versailles, there would not be a war scar on the map of Europe today," he declared, and he urged,

Let us bring America and England into a real practical brotherhood, and then we shall have a power for good that can defy the whole world.

He contended that, between them, the two countries not only control the sea but also the foodstuffs, the iron, the coal and all the essential elements without which war cannot be waged. "If we said," he added, "Don't fight, what nation could fight?" A union, such as he advocated, he declared, "would not be a binding treaty, but a gentlemen's understanding, against war, which would make it impossible for any country, large or small, to wage war against its neighbor." Isn't all that pretty good sense?

An interesting program of summer courses has been arranged by the University of London especially for visitors to Great Britain, and it should serve its part in cementing the bonds of union between that country and the homelands of those who take advantage of them. It has been planned in such a way as to be of particular use to teachers in secondary schools and to those who are preparing for the teaching profession, although it by no means appeals only to this class of students, as it will be of general value to all who desire to enlarge their view of English literature and history. A number of entertainments have been arranged, also, and places of interest in and around London will be visited, while certificates of attendance will be given to students who satisfy the requirements.

Some strikingly frank statements were recently published as from Dr. S. J. Holmes, professor of the zoology department at the University of California, regarding the failure of the medical profession to discover any reliable remedy for colds. "There are no cures for colds," he is quoted as having stated, adding, "Medical authorities and contemporary scientists have conducted researches and investigations in the field for years, but a cure for colds cannot be found without first discovering their cause." He is further credited with the assertion that the greatest achievement in the medical world, from which all humanity would benefit, would be the discovery of a remedy for colds, and with the statement that medicine has no effect on a cold, even as a checking influence.

Also Present at the Pyramids

One of the outstanding things about the Pyramids is the remarkably crowded neighborhood in which they are situated. A visitor goes to see the Pyramids and finds himself in a maze of tombs, and temples as well, not to mention the Sphinx.

We had made the tour of the Great Pyramid when our guide (we had at last succumbed) led us off to the right among miniature sand dunes and pieces of rock and chips of alabaster from the casing of the second Pyramid (at least that is what he said they were as he pressed them into our hands).

After a few minutes we came to a slight rise in the ground with some holes in it, through one of which the guide crawled. We followed obediently, and found ourselves in a cave wondering for a moment why on earth we had come, for there was apparently nothing to see, and it was not even completely dark. Then another Egyptian appeared with a candle, which he lit and held close up to the wall.

As one looks through a telescope, having been told there is something to see but seeing nothing whatever, so did I look at the wall, seeing only a rough surface. After a little the roughness began to take shape, and I realized that it was all carved with various scenes; there were long processions of men bringing offerings, and files of boats floating endlessly down stream with a cargo of blocks of stone declared to be the selfsame ones used in the building of the Pyramid; there was also Queen Cleopatra, though what she was doing there I can't think (perhaps the guide got rather drowsy).

As carvings I had seen far better in photographs and museums, but none had thrilled me as these did, for were these in situ, and where Abd-el-Hamid and I were standing, gazing, had not the workmen themselves stood, as beneath their tools, in the yellow glow of the torches, the wall had flowered into such delicate representations?

The walls had showed us in some sort how the monuments were erected; we were now to see with our own eyes the workmen toiling in essentially the same way. As we emerged into daylight once more, our ears were assailed by the noise of clapping and singing, and as we walked over the sand we found out what it was.

At the bottom of a great hollow lay the mystery of the ages, the Sphinx, and it was from here that our music came, for the Sphinx (horrible dictu) was being done up. It was unfortunate, because its head was almost completely masked behind scaffolding poles, disclosing nothing more definite than a vague mass of dull red against the yellows and grays of the desert. It was fortunate, because the whole body had been uncovered, paws and pedestal, and all, and was surrounded by swarms of workpeople busy removing sand in large baskets.

We stood on the edge of the pit and looked down on the endless chain of women going down with their baskets empty, coming up again with them full to the brim, balanced on their heads. One would sing a song as they toiled up the long slope and the rest would beat out a rhythm with their hands as our own ancestors beat out the rhythm of "Binnorie," then they would all join in the Arabic equivalent of "Binnorie, oh Binnorie, by the bonny milldams of Binnorie."

As they sang we forgot all about the barbed wire scattered about, and the notices of "No Admittance," and the light railway; and our thoughts fled back to the time

when a king arose who knew not Joseph. Not, of course, that he built the Sphinx, but this must have been a similar scene to those in which the Jews played such an unwilling part.

After a time we moved round to the front, and found ourselves in the position from which the Sphinx was meant to be looked at. Impressive as it was that day, even with workmen clambering about the maquette of scaffolding poles hiding its face and head, and with ladders up its sides and across its paws, what must it have been when approached it by a broad processional avenue bedstriding the desert? It must, indeed, have seemed of overwhelming size and fully deserving its Arab title of "Father of Terror."

There it crouched, the monument which has fascinated the world, looking across the desert to the dim outlines of the other pyramids at Sakkarah, unaffected by the hurrying swarms clambering along its back or over its paws, so old that they had to be restored in Roman times, and passing unheeding the tablet setting forth how the Sphinx appeared to Pharaoh Thothmes, who reigned about 1400 years B.C., and besought him to free it from the sand which had even then drifted over it, hiding it from the eyes of men. May it be happy in its new collar!

With an effort we tore ourselves away, and followed the guide to the edge of the plateau overlooking the Nile and the hills of Mokattam, which had been the scene of recent excavation. Here we found tombs without number, and as the guide was very zealous (having, as he said, taken a fancy to us), we had to go into every one, each with its special guardian, who lit candles for us and crawled through low holes in the ground to show us the way.

We visited so many that my only outstanding memory is a cave which the guide said was the tomb of "Malek Rhameses" (though as Malek Rhameses was mentioned in every cave we came to, Abd-el-Hamid and myself both declared later that we had taken him with a large grain of salt). Anyhow, whether it was Malek Rhameses or not, it had a most delightful freeze running all the way round the wall; in the center, opposite the door, was the king standing in a very dignified posture, in the midst of a long line of fourteen seated scribes, looking like a schoolmaster giving a dictation lesson.

Apart from that, all I have is a confused memory of endless candles, and carvings of people, and animals, and offerings of all sorts.

It was hot work examining these caves, so low that in many we could not stand upright, and crawling through holes about three feet high. I felt the sandwiches for our lunch getting stickier and stickier. I felt that we also had been here for 5000 years, and were probably going to stop here for another 5000, when, after an unusually prolonged stay, we suddenly discovered that we had seen not only the latest—only found three weeks ago—but the last.

The guide led us to a secluded spot on the edge of the cliff overlooking the Nile, and, having received his dousour, left us to eat our lunch in peace and daylight, and of the time when, instead of the village at our feet, in which children were screaming, and dogs growling, and men saying their prayers, there stretched a triumphal processional way from the river to the temple, and when, instead of the comments of trippers, the Sphinx listened to the songs of its priests and smelled the incense they offered. M. J.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME
The Woman Suffrage Bill, restricted to administrative elections, has been in force for quite a while, and the time limit fixed by this law to Italian women to avail themselves of their right to apply for a vote for the next administrative elections has now expired. So slight has been the interest shown by Italian women in the suffrage extended to them, and so few have been the applications presented in the various centers, that the time limit had to be extended for a couple of weeks, but even this did not seem to bring about better results. Indeed, the figures published by the Italian press on the number of future women voters are not gratifying, and as this law is looked upon as in the nature of a cautious experiment to be justified by results, the future of woman suffrage in Italy is rather obscure and unpromising. In Milan, for instance, where the number of women who have a right to vote amounts to 120,000, only 5 per cent—namely, about 5000—have entered their application for a vote, and many of them filed their demand after strong pressure from interested parties. In other cities with a population of 60,000 possible women voters the percentage has been much smaller. The whole thing has created a most unfavorable impression in political quarters, and the question is now being asked whether it is worth while to extend the franchise, even in this restricted form, to Italian women at all.

It is just over sixty years since the question of woman suffrage was first given attention in Italy, and the first to bring it forward was the Tuscan Minister of the Interior, Ubaldo Teruzzi, in 1863. Although often temporarily shelved, the question never ceased to interest an increasingly large number of educated women, and when the bill for woman suffrage was being debated in the Chamber of Deputies in May of last year, the Unione Femminile Italiana, representing 300,000 women, sent in its adherence to the movement. Unlike other countries, there has never been any widespread popular agitation in favor of the measure, and the peasant classes viewed it with complete indifference. The Roman Catholic Church has hitherto been consistently against it, while none of the political parties have ever made woman suffrage a plank of their platform in political elections. When the bill was passed by both houses of Parliament it was estimated that out of 12,000,000 adult Italian women, only a little over 1,000,000 would benefit under the new law. The failure of the practical application of woman suffrage in Italy will probably delay the concession of the political vote to women for an indefinite time.

The attention of the Minister of Education, who is responsible for the departments of fine arts, has been drawn to a much-deplored inconvenience with regard to the official announcement and illustration of the new discoveries, which are generally disclosed to the public a long time after the finds have been made. As Senator Corrado Ricci, the eminent archaeologist, pointed out in the course of a speech in the Senate, archaeologists engaged in such research are silent on any new discovery they make, and do not report it until they have concluded their studies on it. As such finds are the property of the state, it is well he urged, not to delay their announcement, which creates such general interest. He further remarked that he was unable to understand why the Via dell'Abbondanza at Pompeii, which had been completely excavated for quite a long period, was still closed to the public.

To illustrate the harm which such excessive secrecy caused to the country, he compared the excavations carried out at Luxor and the publicity given to the tomb of Tutank-Amen with those made in Italy. The minister promised that the inconvenience would be removed, and that strict orders had been given that he should be immediately informed of anything that came to light, both at Pompeii, in Sicily, and in other parts of Italy. As to the famous Via dell'Abbondanza at Pompeii, he formally assured Senator Ricci that it would be opened to the public very soon. This statement has been welcomed all over Italy with the greatest satisfaction, and it is anticipated that the ruins of Pompeii will attract thousands of visitors from many parts of the world.

Pietro Mascagni, the favorite Italian composer, has just returned to Rome after a prolonged trip abroad, where he

conducted many concerts. Interviewed by an Italian journalist on his new compositions, Signor Mascagni admitted that while staying in Vienna he started a new musical comedy, of which he had written the libretto, but owing to difficulties over editorial rights he had abandoned the idea. Asked to give his view on jazz music, Mascagni cut short his questioner by saying, "Don't talk to me of such horrors!"

The summer courses for foreigners of the Italian Institute of Advanced Culture will open this year at Perugia in the beginning of July, and will last exactly four months. The object of this course, the second to be held since the institute was founded, is to afford foreigners an opportunity of studying the language, art, literature, political institutions, economic life and history of Italy. The opening address will be given by the Minister of Education, Pietro Fedele, who will speak of the Italian universities of the Middle Ages. He will be followed by other eminent Italian professors and men of letters, who will deal with a variety of interesting subjects, ranging from the Etruscan culture to the history of Italian art, and from Italy's foreign policy from 1870 to the present day, to a comparison between the Roman and the British Empires. Students taking the course will visit the principal Italian monuments to which reference is made in the foregoing lectures; the lectures on the history of music will be followed by a series of concerts given by the most renowned Roman choral society, and those on ancient Greek poetry will be further illustrated by special performances of classic plays in the Roman amphitheater at Gubbio. At the conclusion of the course an examination will be held and the successful candidates will be awarded a certificate authorizing them to teach the Italian language in foreign countries.

The official title of the head of the Italian Government has been changed from "President of the Council of Ministers" to "Head of the Government, Prime Minister and First Secretary of State." Signor Mussolini will, however, be called more simply "the Prime Minister," or, better, "Il Duce," as he is preferably addressed by his Fascist adherents. The Italian Prime Minister has also been appointed, formally and definitely, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for War, the Navy, and the Air, of which departments he has been minister ad interim for several months. He, therefore, holds today five different portfolios out of the thirteen into which the Italian Cabinet is divided, and in a really very astonishing way finds time and energy to carry out his duties as if he had only one department to look after.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Washington, Lincoln and the Sword"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
The reasoning used in the editorial headed "Washington, Lincoln and the Sword" may be most aptly repeated, and almost word for word, as an answer to the claimants for "personal freedom" among the anti-prohibitionists.

This one plea or argument for the freedom of the individual by the anti-foes is basically wrong. The essential facts of the situation are so intrinsically contrary to the general beliefs of conditions that it is worth our while at times to seek them out.

The fundamental truth is that a majority of persons in the United States were compelled—because a minority were demanding license for a personal appetite that was interfering with the activities of the majority—to use an instrument of warfare, restraint, so as to protect themselves and ultimately their Nation from those who were taking away "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Thus it is simply a matter of these many merely using self-protective measures which have been forced upon them. The "freedom of the individual" argument used by the anti-prohibitionists is the "turned lie." The only argument known to ignorance.

So let us know it for what it is.
Santa Monica, Calif. F. L. M.